















accepted may 6/91

THE ETYMOLOGIES

IN THE

SERVIAN COMMENTARY

TO

VERGIL.

a Dissertation presented for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the Johns Hopkins University

by

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"Pleraque sunt vocabula, quelms vulgo ulimur, neque tamen liquido scimus, quid ca proprie atque vere significent, sed incompertam et vulg.

aniam traditionem res non exploratae secuti, videmur magis dicere, quod volumus, quam dicimus."

And Gell. N. A. XVI 5.1



PREFATORY NOTES.

In quoting from the Service Commentary I have everywhere distinguished between the 'Vulgate' and the additional notes found in the fuller version. Thus an underland reference such as ad then, 4,255 means that the note which follows is found only in Daniel's Scholia; when part of a note is underlined as in.

'Amazon, quasi d'veo perfor, sine mamma', the underlined words are added in the fuller version, the rest is in the 'Vulgate'. Such references as 'africa, a, b, 312;

5.125, quasi d'tee qe'kys', are meant to imply that the Dame or a similar Etymo-logy is given in Each division.

all quotations from Servins are from the Edition of Thilo and Hagen.
1878-1887. The other writers most frequently referred to are quoted from the
following Editions.

Varo, de Lingua Latina, Ed. a. Spengel, 1885.

Fisher and Paulus, Ed. E. Thewrewk de Ponot. I. 1889.

Unlus Gellins, Noets atticae, Ed. M. Herlz. 1883-1885.

Nonino Marcellus, Compendiosa Doctrina, Ed. Lucian Müller. 1888.

Donatus' Commentary to I crence is quoted from Reinhold Klotz' 2d = 1838-40.

Charisius, Diomedes, te. from Keil's Grammatici Latini, 1857-1880.

The Editions used for other authors are usually indicated in the reference itself. References to Fishes and Paulus, it should be added, are to the pages of Ponor's Edition.

In view of the difficulties of Etymology in general and halin Etymology in particular it is hardly necessary to say that in this paper much use has been made of authorities on the subject. Inasmuch as the paper itself shows few attempts at balancing the claims of Trival Etymologies I add here a lest of the works most used.

american Tournal of Philology. 1880 sq.

archiv für Lateinische Lexicographie. 1884 sq.

Bréal et Bailly, Dictionnaire étymologique Latin. 1885.

Brugmann, Grundriss der vergleichenden Grammatik der Judogerman-ischen Sprachen. 1886-1889.

Griechische Grammati K. 1889.

Corssen, Aussprache Vocalismus und Belonung der Lateinischen Sprache.
1868-1870.

Curtins, Brundzüge der Griechischen Etymologie. 1879.

De-Vits Forcellini, Johns Latinitatis Lexicon, 1858 sq.

Georges, Ausführliches lateinisch-deutsches Handwörferbrich. 1879-80.



Key, Latin- English Dickonany. 1888.

Kulmis Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung. 1852 sq.

Lewis and Short, Latin Dictionary. 1880.

Liddell and Scott, Greek English Legeron 1883.

Marx, Hülfsbüchlein für die Aussprache der Laleinischer Votale in posilions langen Silben? 1889.

Nettleship, Lectures and Eszays. 1885.

Contributions to Latin Lexicography. 1889.

Saalfeld, Jensamus Italo-graecus. 1884.

Sayce, Introduction to the Science of Language. 1880.

Seelmann, Aussprache des Latein, 1885.

Stolz, Lateinische Grammatik. 1889.

Stowasser, Dunkle Wörter, 1890.

Vanicek, Griechisch- Lateinisches Elizabogisches Wörterbuch. 1877.

Fremdwörter im Griechischen und Lateinischen. 1878.

Elizabegisches Wörlerbuch der Lateinischen Sprache. 1881.

Voss, Elizadogicon Linguae Latinac. 1662.

Charton, Etyma Latina. 1890.

Weise, Die Griechischen Wörter im Latein. 1882.

Ballo, Nd. april 1891.



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SERVIUS AS ETYMOLOGIST.

The Roman philologists from Allins Itilo down were much given to elignological some interesting eperimens of early effort in this line are cited by Quintilian, Inst. or. I, 6, 32-38, where some of the results of the principles recognized and employed by his predicts sors are characterized in the words "inde pravis ingenies ad
fordissima usque ludibria laboration". The wast number of elignological notes in
the commentary to larger shows what a charm this fascinating study had for
the grammarious of a later day. In one of two points Servius shows a distinct
improvement upon the methods of his predicessors, but he has not escaped all
the faults of his age. His character as an elignologist may be inferred from
the following summary.

(1) He makes free use of the principle that objects may be named from their contraries, Kar' avriggaow, applying it to the suplanation of the following words: ardea, a.7,412; bellum, a.1,22; Charon, a. 6,299; Eumenides, a.3,63; 6,250; 6,375; 9.1,278; Lucus, a. 1,22; 1,441; lustium, a.1.607; maetare, a.4,57; manes, a.1.139; 3,63; Parcae, a.1,22; 9.1.278. This convenient principle, which Voss in his Etymologicon, v. lucus, called inanc Grammatic-orum commentum', had long been employed by the Greeks. That it was pecognized from an early period at Rome is evident from Paulus, p. 58: Militim Allies a

mollitia Kata ditippara dietem putat, co, qued nihel molle, sed potus as perum qued gerat.

(2) He is very found of deriving Latin words from Greek. On Acm. 1, 184 he says: sciendum autem est clian Latina nomina Graccam-plerumque chiquologiam pece pere. Naturally enough he goes to an extreme in this direction, and we find him offering a Greek Eliquology not only to Latur words which are at most coquale with Greek but to others where the connection he assumes is absolutely wrong. A few Examples will suffice to show some of the results of this lendency. animus, a. 1,57 and anima, a. 8,403, ἀπὸ τῶν ἀνέμων. antes, 9.2.417, ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀντιστήκειν. aptum, a.4.482; 11,202, ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀπὶ-- 60θαι. ars, a.5,705, από της αρετής. inclita, a.6.781, Gracum est; nam κλυτον gloriosum dieunt. ulna, B. 3,105, 200 Tov Wherev. ululae, B. 8, 55, 200 Ohohuher. ara, a. 2.515, a precibio, quas Gracci apas dicunt. pura, a.1.430, Gracce aposea dicuntur. aphaeresis Ergo sermonem fecit Latinum. lelum, a. 2.468; 8, 249; 9,507; 9,744, and Tod Told Told Ofer. wie, 4. 2.374, and Tor offwr. Trequently we have two or more derivations offered for the same word and in several cases one of these optional elizabologies is from the Greek. E.g. Acidalia, a. 1.720; anciles a. 8. 664; annus, a. 1. 269; clarigatio, a. 10,14; Quirinus, a. 1. 292; Scopulus, a. 1. 45; Vesta, a. 1. 292. Nettleship, hectures and brays, p. 212, notices a premarkable difference between Varro and Verrus Flaccus in the matter of Elizabogy. Varro, if we may judge by the DE Luigna Latina, preferred to Explain Latin words by assuming for them a Latin

origin: Verrius, to judge from the spitome of Paulus, certainty seems to have a predilection for deriving Latin words from Greek. Possibly Servino' fortness for
Graceizing timescopes a one of the results of his indebtedness direct or indused
to Verrius' great work.

(3) The Roman philologists usually confined their inquiries very strictly to their own and the Greek language, paying lettle attention to other languages or even to the Italian dialects. It may be noted that Servius in his eliquological notes mentions not only several Greek words which are not attic but about thirty words which we neither Latin nor Greek. These he assigns to various languages and dialects as follows: _ Punic. Bal. a. 1.729; caesa, a. 1.286; Carthago, a. 1.366; Dido, a. 4,36; 4.335 and 4,674; magar, a. 1.421. Sabine: cupencum, a. 12,538; curis, a. 1.292; dira, a.3.235; hernac, a. 7.684; hispi, a. 11. 785; Loebasius, 9. 1.17; war, a.7.517. Gallic: alpes, a.4.442; caesar, a. 11.743; gaesa, a.7.664; Gaesos, a. 8. 660; virga, a. 8. 660; volema, G. 2.88. Etruscan: arimos, a. 9.712; Camillus, a. 11.558; capys, il 10,1115; Mantus, a. 10.198. Egyptian Isis, u.S. 696, OEYO, a. 4.577. Macciloman. phal -anx, a. 11.92; sarissa, a.7.664. Doric: Ωρίων, a. 1.535; Pacan, a.7.769. Laconum lugua: litigues, Proem. ad Buc. Cretan; sminthican, a.3.108. Phrygian: sminthos, A.3.108. Acolic: 01005, a.3, 445; 6.12. Libyan: ammon, a. 4.196. assyrian: El, a. 1.642. Persian, gaza, a. 1.119; 1.359. Oscan Lucetius, a. 9.567. Umbrian: dira, a. 3.235. Tyran sor, 4. 2.50. . ilyrian: Varro, a. 11. 743. Imqua Theolisca calera, a. 1741.

- (4) Service distinctly forbids the derivation of Greek words from Latin On Am. 11,31 (Parrhasio), and G. 2,4 (Lenaeus) he says 'name Graecum nomen stigmo-logiam Latinam non recipit,' in each case prejecting the suplamation of Don-alies. And yet we find him deriving castor, 9.1,58, 'a castrando'; pausia, 9.2,86, 'a paviendo'; tus, S. 1,57, 'a tundendo'.
- (5) He lays down the important rule that a word should agree in quantity with the word from which it is derived. This principle is emphasized several times: aen. 1,495 (Diana); a. 1,535 (Opion); a. 1,185 (totus); a. 1,726 (hecoma); a. 2,557 (litus); a. 8,51 (Pallanteum). On aen. 1,726 E.g. he says "a lychno antem lucerna dicta est, unde et brevis est lu ..., si enim a luce diceretur, non staret versus. On acu, 2,557 he rejects the derivation of lites' (from litere' or from literes') offered by Donatus_ the same donatus to whom he says latebat, it. 3,636, suggested tale palebat, and Exilio', a. 2.798, seemed a metrical Equivalent-for 'Ex Ilio'. Thomas pemarks, Essai zur Servius, p. 224, that Servius himself forgets this rule on curulis, aen. 11, 334 (a curve 'sc.). It is not hard to find much more striking violations of it. There are several passages in which words of different quantity are connected without comment: G. 2,97, animeum (quasi sine minis); a. 6,4, anchora (aykupa); a.8,140, Cacus (K2Kos); a.6, 299, Charon (quasi «yai(w)); G. 2,93, defrutum, (defraudatur. - fraudem); a.3,35, Gradious (gradior); a.6,180, cedria (quasi Kropevys devos vypov); B.4,35, heroas (fexterna),

a.1,292, securis (quasi semicuris); a.1,688; 4,2; venenum (quod per venas cat), and the implied eliquologies of acheron, a.6,107 (quasi sine gaudio), and varitum, a.7,421 (a retibus).

(6) Thomas, Essai sun Servius, pp. 206-210, discusses Servius' attitude towards the fables which had proved 30 attractive to the grammarians of Quintelian's day (See Just or. I 8, 19). Our commentator remarks two or three times that Vergil, and the poets generally, are apt to wary the forms of these stories (ad Am. 6,74 and 6,617). Frequently he tills a fable only to reject it: 1.9, ad Am. 3,73, 'veritas longe alia est'; ad Am. 6,134, 'ratio autum hace est', ad Am. 2,7, 'sed hoe fabulae est'; ad Am. 6,14,80. Such stories are always quoted as fabulous, and are usually prefaced by some such remark as 'fabula autim talis est', yet they prove a convenient resource (12 pecially in Daniel's Scholia) for the explanation of several words. Accounts of people changed into animals birds and plants, of implements named after their inventors, 40,000, are given under the following words:

NETOS, A. 1,394; amaracus, A. 1,693; anethus, B. 2,47, X & Novy, A. 1,505, Xioves, A. 4,250; circinus, A. 6,14;

Verg. 9.4, 269, has defrution: Plant. Pseudol. II 4,51, defrution ... Murinam passum defrution mellam mel quoinismodi? (Ussing's reading). Dr. Minton Warren, Amer. Journ. of Phil. Vol. 14, p. 73, has found four instances of Gradious out of fifty-three where the word occurs in Latin poetry.

These are Ov. M. 6, 427, Val. Fl. 5, 651; Sil. 15, 15, 15, 337. In each case Gradious is at the end of a hexameter.



δάρνη, a.3.91; hyaemthus, a.11,69, 13 11.3,106, (your, a.1,323, minutar, 11.3,24, 5,12, manussus, 15 ,47, 6.4,160; οἶνον, 4.1,8; palaestra, a.8,138; papaver, B.2,47; philyra, 4.3.93; φύλλα, Β.5,10; σταφυλήν, 9.1,8; thorax, a.9,503. with the exception of palaestra (a.6,642 and 4.2,531), no other explanation of any of these words is offered in any part of the commentary.

- (7) The phonetic possibilities recognized in Servius' etymological notes may be grouped as follows:-
- (a) 'nomina corrupta' or 'actate corrupta': Arpi, A. 11,246 (Argyrippa); Casperuli, a. 8638, (Caspiri); Crustimerium, a. 7,631 (Chylimestra).
 - (b) in diminutione plerumque multa mulantur: ofella, a. 6,420 (offa).
- (c) Vowel-changes in derivatione: caelata, a.1,640, (celum in derivatione mutatur).

 There is a similar note on G. 2,291 (assentus ab esu). In two cases, however, the diphthongs apparently presented no difficulty and the derivations of Masuala, G.1,17 (2 to 7 to p 1/1 km), and cedria, a.6,180 (quasi Ka10 pév 1/8 opois vypóv), are given without comment.
- (d) There are seven words distinctly put down-for 'per antistocchon'-formations:

 curculio, S. 1,186, (quasi gurgulio); Laquearium, a. 1,726, (acumarium); magalia, a. 1,421, (magar);

 meditor, B. 1,2, (μελετῶ, 'l' enim et 'd' interdum sibi invicem codunt.); Poeni, a. 1,301, (quasi

 phoeni); sella, a. 7,169; B, 1,2 (quasi sedda) and solium, a. 7,169 (quasi sodium a sedendo).
 - (e) 9.1,194, et amurca per c'escribitur et per g' pronuntiatur, ut C'. Gains, Cn' Snacus.
 - (f) Implied similarity of certain sounds, Tumultus, a. 2,486; 8,1, quasi timor multus;



Mercurius, Acu. 8, 138, ali Mercurium quasi Medicurrium a Latinis dictime volunt.

- (9) Symacresis. saltem, a. 4,327 (salution. per symacresia.); compostus, a.3,152, (pro compositus).
- (h) Aphacusis. A. 1,430, ruin Gracce Reorge decentur, aphacuses enjo sermonne feet ratenum.

 With this compare the following etymologies which are given without comment: Boaulia,

 a. 6,107; 7,662 (cantam bubus fecit); carceres, a. 1,54; 5,145; 9.3,104 (quasi arcer ab arcendo); cantae, a. 9,59

 (Graceum nomen 'c' debracto); Canton, a. 3,553 (auton mons est +e); cordina, a. 3,92 (alienguasi
 - (i) Rhotacism. a. 4,219, anas (asas), Valerios (Valesios), Furios (Fusios) +c.

ortina. quot inde vox oriatur); Segesta, a. 1,550 (Egesta); aen. 5,718 (acestes).

- (K) Representation of certain Greek sounds in hatin.
 - 1. Ф. артісия, a.5,128; 6,312 (quasi «тер фріку»).

 Africa, a.5,128; 6,312 (quasi «тер фріку»).

 herba, 9.1,120 (форву).
 - 11. Spiritus asper. Formiae, a.7,695 (inmutato Hinf... aro ris occurs).

Septem, 13.2.11 (in multis enin nominibus, quae in Gracco

aspirationen habent, nos pro aspiratione 's' ponimus: inde est .- pro hepla 'septem').

aptim, a. 4,482; 11,202 (drà TOG L'ITEO DAI).

III. Digamma. Belus, a. 1,642 (El. addita digammo +c).

Velia, a.6,359 (Elia . - accepit di gammon +2).

In a number of Etymologies the recognition of any unusual phonetic possi-

Servius derives Africa' from d'ev qu'ikys in one part of his commentany, from d'ex qu'ikys in one part of his commentany, from d'ex qu'ikys in another, he probably means in each case only 'a privative'. So with the explanations of 'Amazon' (quasi d'ev pagoù) and 'apricus' (quasi d'ex qu'ikys). In other notes 'a privative' is indicated by the word 'non' or sine', e.g. Acheron (quasi sine gaudio), Alexis (quasi sine responsione), aminneum (quasi sine minio), atomos (quia topijv non pecipiunt).

The 'sine' which appears in another group of Etymologies perhaps means only 'se', although Servius makes no such definite statement on this point as we find in Isid. or. X 247: Seguis, id est sine igne, ingenio careus. Se autim sine significat, ut sedulus sine dolo: secures, quasi sine cura, 40. In two other passages Isidore omits this syplanation: orig. X 244, sedulus -familiare verbum I crentii: howest sine dolo. orig X 262, sepultus, sine pulsu, id est sine motie. Accordingly, when Servius explains 'securus' as 'sine cura', 'sedulus' as 'sine dolo', 'seguis' as 'sine igne', and 'sepultus' quasi sine pulsu', it seems safer to suppose that he really means 'Se dolo', 'se igne', stê. than to infer that he allows the 'n' of 'sine' to disappear."

These etymologies, and the references to the part's of the commentary in which they occur, are all quoted in the second part of this paper.

those of the outgate, sometimes pepetitions of them, sometimes inconsistent with them.

Examples of inconsistency in the matter of Elizabety may be seen under the following words: ara, a. 2,515; 4,219; bruma, a. 2,472; 9.1.211; -feretrum, a. 11.64; ensertas, a.3.152; lationes, a. 12,7; palaestia, a. 6,642; 8,138; 4. 2,351; Praeneste, a.7.682; vitula, a.1,533; B,3,30.

One of the chief argument's relied on by Thomas (p. 49) and Thilo (Pract. XIII) as Thowing that these additional notes did not form part of the original commentary of Servins is the following: the additional notes quote a variety of opinions upon disputed points without deciding upon any one in particular, while the vulgate usu--ally does so only to adopt one in preference to the others. its far as elignological notes are concorned this statement seems to require some modification. Omitting the Explanations of proper names we have in the bulgate several cases where one clique logy out of two or more offered or quoted is distinctly preferred: cortina, a 6.34%, 3.92; dein brum, a. 2.225; 4,56; fur, & 3.467; harena, a.1.178; undegetes, a.12.79; & 1.498; latrones, a. 12,7; lucoma, a. 1.726; mano, a. 3.63; two, 9. 1.57; vestibulum. a. 2, 469; 6, 273 and perhaps circuses, a. 8. 636; 4. 3.18, In an equal number of cases, however, no such preference is manifested: amoenus, a. 6. 638; ancile, a. 8, 664; annus, a. 1.269; castra, a. 3,519; clarigatio, U. 10,14, canabala, B, 4.23, folder, a. 1.62, palaestra, 4. 2,531, scopulus, a.1,45; 2matore, a.5, 758; Sparus, a. 11, 682; webs, a.1,12. (far as the elymologies in the additional notes are concerned Thomas statement seems to be strictly correct.

In this connection may be pointed out a few accousistencies which are found in the study ate itself. For the words cadarer, a. 6,481; 8,264; cortina, a. 3,92; 6,347; delabram, a. 2,225; 4,56; fur, a. 9,348, 9,3,407 and Segesta, a. 1,550; 5,718 different clipsologies are preferred in different parts of the commentary. For Carthago, a. 1,343; 1,366; 4,670; cedria, a. 6,180; 7,178; and formosus, a. 1,389 and 8,483 we have if not different clipsologies, at least a more general and a more exact explanation of each word in different places.

For several words two etymologies are offered or quoted in one place, only one in another: amounes, a. 5,734; 6,638: clarigatio, a. 4,822; 10,144; delabram, a. 2,225; 4,56; fur, a. 9,345; 9,3,407; scopulus, a. 1.45; 1,180; solium, a. 1,506; 7,169. For scopulus this two derivations are offered earlier in the commentary than the one which is apparently preferred; for each of the other five words the two optional Etymologies are not mentioned until after one of them has been given.

(4) Sometimes elijusologies are only implied. e.g. Acheron, U. 6.107 (quasi sine quadio); dolones, A. 7,664 (a fallando dicti); hydra, A. 6,287 (ab aqua dicta). Even when they are more definitely stated it is sometimes difficult to determine the Exact meaning. For example, on the passage 'sacpe volutabris pulsos silvestribus apros latient too babis agents to. 9.3,411, we have the comment 'volutabra loca cent', in quibus se apri volvent. Is 'apri' part of the Etymology, and not due merely to the 'apros' of Vergil's line? Such an explanation would not be loo bad for Isidore, who has, Dr. XVI 15, 'volutabra appellata quod ibi apri volutentir', and the notes on

antarium, a. 11, 156; circenses, a. 8, 656; 9. 3, 18; fatiscant, a. 1, 173; furcillac, 9. 2, 589; and for hitis, a. 6, 179 suggest that such an explanation was good enough for Servius, a smilar case is the explanation of legumen'. On 9. 1, 74 we read 'dicitir quod mance tegation nec sectionem requirat'; on 9. 1, 199, "manue legeret; hime quidam volunt declum legumen". The fact that 'legumina' is represented in an old glossary by X66607d seems to confirm the suspicion that if Servius himself did not derive the word from legere + manus he at least refers to seech a derivation in his note on 9. 1, 199. A third instance is the note legentles campi', a. 6, 1111: "lugentes, quasi 'lucis egentis'." This is probably meant for an etymology, not merely the a division of a metaphor. Voss in his Etymologicon mentions, inguniosius quam veries of lugere from Alyn, i.e. oxorix tenebrae.

(10) The difficult question of the sources of Stevius' Elizuological notes must be preserved for a separate paper. At present, however, two general statements may be made. About thirty derivations are attributed to Varro, but he undoubteredly was the ultimate authority for a good many more. Verrius Fluecus is only once mentioned by name, but there is much in these notes which must have come directly or indirectly from the great work of Verborum Significatu.

This might have been inferred from the papers in which Nettleship has pointed out several of the parallels between Servius and Feshis or Paulus. Lee his Ancient Commentators to Vergil, prefixed to the fourth edition of Connegtor's commentary,



and the papers on Verrius Flaccus, Nomius Marcellus, and Thilo's Servius, in his Lectures and Essays, Cyford, 1885.

Many of the cliphologies quoted in our commentary are introduced by such general phrases as 'quidam...', 'alii...', 'fabula est...', 4c, or by others which are almost as indefinite. 'at when est in historia Poenorum' (Carthage, a. 1,343); 'lectum tomen est in philologis te' (Caieta, a. 7.1); 'prudentiones limin dient' (Silvanus, a. 8,601). On then. 7,678 we have the following general statement: "de civilations totius orbis multi quidem ex parte scripserunt, ad plenum tamen Plotomacus graece, latine Plinius. de Italicis etiam urbibus Hyginus plenissime scripsit, et lato in origin-ibus." Omething the cases in which vergils own explanations of words are discussed, we have clymologic distinctly referred to the following authors.

Meschyla pergama a. 1,45.

alexarchus, Campania, a. 3.334.

Marcus Antonius, Umbros, a. 12.753.

Oristonicus, Campania, a. 3.334.

asper, solium, a. 7. 169.

aleins, Roma, a. 1.273.

Carminues, amocnus, a.5.374.

Cassius, fana, 9. 1.10.

Cassus Hemme, Crustimerum, a. 7631, magalia, a 11131.

Cato, Graviscae, a. 10,184; intempertae, a. 10,184; Julus,

a. 1. 267; magalia, a. 1.421; Pranciste, a. 7.682; Satini, a. 8. 638.

Cicero, foedus, Q. 8,641; oediko, Q. 1,149; Tenedos, Q. 2.21.

Cincius, delubrum, a. 2.225; fana, G. 1.10.

Clinias, Roma, a. 1.273.

Clodius Tuscus, muss are, a.12, 667.

Conon, Sarrastras, a.7.738.

Donalus, latebat, a. 3. 636; Lenaeus, G. 2.4; litus, a. 2,557;

Parrhasco, 11, 11 31.

Ennius, Roma, a. 1.273.

Exacostheres, Myrinedones, a. 2. 1, hours, a 1273

Gener James, a 8.638

Heraclides, Roma, a. 1.273.

Hyginus, Ardea, a. 7.412; Caere, a. 8,597; Casperuli, a. 8,

638; Hesperia, a. 1,530; Sabini, a. 8,638.

Livius, Campania, A.3, 334; Carthago, a.1, 343; 1,366.

Lutalius, Baiae, a. 9.707.

Masuring Sabinus, delubrum, a. 2,225.

Naevius, Roma, a. 1, 273.

Nigidius, herba, 9.1,120.

Ovidius, ardea, a. 7,412; names of months, 9. 1.43.

Philochorus, Pelasgi, a. 8.600.

Philostephanns, Irinacia, a. 1, 196.

Piso, Pilumnus, a. 10,76.

Plinius, intempertae, a. 10,184; junior, a. 6.304;

Cyciscae, B, 3.18; Sucinum, a. 8, 402.

Postumius, Baiae, a. 9,707.

Sallustius, magalia, a. 1,421; senatores, a. 5,758.

Sanfeins, Aborgues, Cascii and Latium, a 1,6.

Seneca, Abalos and Philas, A. 6,154.

Statius Julliams, Camilla, a. 11, 543.

Thu Kydides, Italia, a. 8,328.

Varro, umoenus, a.5.374; ura, a.4,219; arena, a.1.172;

aventinus, a.7.657; Campania, a.3.334;

Candelabrum, a. 2.125; carceres, a. 5, 145;

cermeli, 4.10, 894, curculeo, 5.1.186, de la brum,

a. 2.225; faunos, S. 1.11; focus, a. 11.21; fremos,

a. 8,230, yernamus, a. 5 412; harma, a.1,172;

junior, a, 5,409; 6,304; Lalium, a. 8,322; lationes,

11.12,7; Libya, a.1.22; Omobia, a.1.532;

Palatinus, a. 8,51; palla, a. 1,648; process,

(1.1,740, promibe, U.4,166, senior, a. 5,409;

2 parus, 11. 11,682; listado, 11.1,505; va vai,

a. 1,449, larro, a. 11.473, vales, a.3,443,

restibulum, 1 6.273.

Verrius Flaccus, juniperi, B. 7.53

Vilaurus, addies and ostimme, 11 6.43.

(11) Sometimes we find Servius attributing to earlier writers opinious which they appearently did not hold. Unless it be supposed that Varro in his volumin.

-ous writings may have preferred different clipuologies for the same word in different places, we must infer that he has been misrepresented at least two or three times.

amoinus. Servius says, ad Alu. 6,638, that Vario Explained annoena quari amunia. esidore, or. XIV. 9,33. makes vario derive amoina from amare.

Latium. Serv. ad aen. 8,322, Varro autem Latium dici putat, quod latet Italia inter praccipitia alpium et apennini.

Varro. L.L., V., 32, days apulia and Latinu are named 'at hominitus'.

valis. Serv. ad Am. 3.443, valis a vi mentis appellatos, Varro anciór est.

Varro, L.L.VII, 36, antiqui poctas Vates appellabant a versibus viendis.

On Am. 6,43 we have a newartlable Elymology for the word obline: nam Vitruvius qui de architectonica scripzit, ortium dicit per quod ab aliquo arcemur ingresse ab obstando dichim.

To use Thilo's words, falso Servius 'ostium te' Vitimois tribuit.

II.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF WORDS FOR WHICH THE SERVIAN COMMENTARY OFFERS OR QUOTES ETYMOLOGIES.

.. insula, in accessa homenabus. Abella, a. 7.740; ab mecibus Abellanis. alii guad inbelle vulgus ibi fuerit. Aborques, d. 1.6. I refer act quoman talus ortos esse recognoscebant. acaranthis, 9. 3.338. decla il acanthis, i. spinis. aconthus, 9.2.119, dieta quia spinis plena. achales, a. 1.312, xxos dahn sollicitudo. a. 1.174. achatis lapidis species est. acheron, a. 6.107, grasi sine gandis. achivi, a. 1.242, at achaeo dicti. Acidalia, a. 1.720, vel quia inicit curas (d'xides) aellira, a. 3.585, de aellire faction. vel certe a fonte acidalis. aconitum, 9.2.152, 2 To The ikovys. acta, a. 5.613, mulato y in a.

abalos, a. b. 154; Seneca, de situ Regyptionen, adfatum, a. 1.123, falmi cha totale delimus. aditus, a. b. 43, Vibrarius .. ab adeundo. adorea (laus), a. 10.677, "adorare" adloqui. advenar, a. 8.328, de uno loco venientes. adylum, a. 2.115; 2.404; locus templi, ad grem nulli est aditus nisi sacerdoti. acaca, a. 3.386; 710; ub aspermantium voce. acqis, a. 8.354, pellis amaltheae caprae. acneis, Pract. ab alensa. acoliae, a. 1.52, ab acolo piege. assenlus, 9. 2,291, ab esu dicta. aether, a. 1.394; ATTO TOO allew. detos, a. 1.394; puer l'Actos . in aven versus re. africa, a. 6,312; 5,128; quasi åtel qeikys. agrippa, a. 8.682, ab argro partie.

Maylla, a. 8,597, a conditore agella. arrioxos, a. 1.275, qui caprae utitur pelle. alba Longa, a. 1.270; 3.390; 8,43; a colore porcae, - - a positione. albula, a. 8.332, a colore. Albunia, a. 7. 83, at agrasqualitate. alcides, a. 6.392, quidam - «Tò Týs «XKýs.... .. quod non procedit, qua - ab alcaeo ... alma, a. 1.306; 10,252; 9. 1.7; ab alendo. alemanni, G. 4.278. Lemannus fluvius, alexis, B. 2.1, quasi sme responsione. allaria, B. 5.66, ab allitudine nominata. amadryades, a. 1,500. B.10.62; eum silvis. amaracus, a. 1.693, puer . in herbam versus. amazones, a. 1.490; 11,651; quasi apa foodsvel quasi aver perfor. ambages, a. 1.342, hoe est circuitus. ambarvale, B. 3.77, good awa ambiat victima. amburbium, B.3.77, good when wait, to. amella, 9. 4.278, Mella, fluvus Galliae animeum, 9.2,97; quesi sine minio. Damel's

Servers offers another explanation from aristoth, that the animali were a Therralian people oc. Ummon, a. 4.196; at armis dicties. a. 4.196; ant quia hibyes ammonen arietem appellant. amoena, a. 5.734. 6.638; quae solum amorem praestant, vel quasi amunia, ut Varro et Carminius docent. amphysia, a. 6.398, amphysus, fluries Theralias amsancti, a.7.565, omni parti sancti. anchora, a. 1.169; 6,4; ham dykupa dieitur. ancile, a. 8.664, and grase undique circum--cisum, aut quasi nipolixeixor. ancus, a. 6,815, and Too aykovos. andros, a. 3.80, andros, anii filius a_ angina, 9.3.497; bene 'angit' ait. Angilia, a.7.750, quod serpentes angerent. anima, a. 8. 403; 2 πο των 2νέμων. animus, a. 1.57, 2000 Tov drepav. annales, a. 1.373, Labulan dealbalan

quotannis pontifex maximus habent ...



annus, a. 1.269, quasi anus, i.s. anulus, quod in se redeat,.. vel attò toù dvavcoù o da.

Autandros, a. 3 t, quasi vivi Avscov.

autarium (bellum). a. H.156, quasi ante aras.

Autemnae, a. 7.631, quasi ante amnem positae.

Avtéguta, a. 4.520, contiarium Cupidini.

autes, g. 2.417, attò toù avtiotý keiv.

autipodes, g. 1.235, contia uos positi contiariis

vestigiis.

anulus, a. 5.46, quazi anuus.

Angegrus, a. 1799, quazi anuus.

Apex, a. 10.270, apere nehi flaminum adligare.

ApeoSity, a. 5.801, ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀφροῦ.

Apollo, a. 3,138; B,5,66; ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀπολλύειν.

apricus, a. 5.128; b,312; quasi ἄτερ φρίκης.

Aprilis, G. 1.43, quasi terras tipore apericus

aprium, a. 4.482; 11,202, ἀπὸ τοῦ άπτεσθαι.

aquilex, G. 1.109, ab eliciendo

ara, a. 2.515, a precibus, quas fracci deès

dieunt. a. 4,219. velires 'asas' dicebant.

arctures, a. 1.744; 9.1.67; quasi agatou ouga. arculum, a. 4.137, verga - encurvata n. arcus, a. 1.20, -- good ... arceant hosten. ardea, a. 7.412, quasi ardua, Hyginus -- ab augurio avis ardeae. ardia, a.7.412, Kata artispasiv. Oridius -- mcouram. Or team in hanc aven - conversain. 9.1.364, dicta quasi ardua. ardiothera, a. 12, 404, ardia - Spicula Sagillarum. area, G. 1.178, loeus vaeuus-quasi qui Exaruerit. arena, a. 1.172, at ariditate. ageotrayêtai, 9.1.18, "Ageios Trayos. Urgi, a. 2.95, at argo dichi. argiletum, a. 8.345, quasi argilletum, a pingui tirra; alii a fabula. Argo illic Sipulto. Daniels Servino gives other fabilia! argo, B. 4.34, a celeritate dicta. argutus, B. 4.34. argo --- unde berso in latinum verto, angulos celeros dici.

arguippa, a. 11, 246, argos Hippion' corruption.

unista, a.7.720; 7,809; 9.1.8; ab architate. arma, a. 4 495, quae armos legent. armenta, a. 1.185: 3.540; 9.3.49, quazi apla armis. arpi, a. 11. 246, "argyrippa" corruptum. wis, a. 5.705, and this apeths. arva, a. 1,209, Graceis apoupa dieta. arx, a. 1,20, ab arcendo. a. 1.262, arcana. - quasi pur secreta. a. 2,319, arcis quasi arcani. ascanius, a. 1.26% a flumine. Ascanio. asylum, a. 2.761. quasi asyrum. alii - quod ... outhodas nullus unde poterat, vel - quod - fuquenti illuc - oùta re: ef. a. 8.342. atina, a.7.630, a mothis, que ares dicentur. atomos, B. 6.31. quae Topige non praipient atrum, a. 1.726, atrum enim erat Ex fumo. alii atriam - quae domos amplis vestibulis te. au quium, a. 1393, 1.397; 1.398; 2,702; 3.89; 5,523; 6.198; quasi avigerium, quod aves gerunt. augusta, a.7.153, augurio consecrata. Augustis (mensis), G. 1.43, in honorem Augusti. barathrum, a.3.421, ... Balea Elev dicitur.

aulaea, a. 1.697; 9.3.25, at anta attali regis aurarii, a. 6, 204. aura splendor. a. 6, 816, auris favoribus, unde aurarie favisones. aurum, a. 6.204, aura splendor, huc aurum. ausones, a. 8.328, ab ausone, Mixes filio. aux picum, d. 3.374, quasi avispicum. (hutomala (Venus), a.1.720, sporte fines soluti. Oventinus, a.7.657, ab avibus. Aventinus. .. elle sepachis. Varro. ab avente fluvio. avenus, a. 3.442, quasi dogros. Bacchus, B.b. 15, a tacchatione dictis: alie a Bacche nympha. Barae, a. 3.441; 6,107, Baio illic cepullo. a.9.707, Postumius. et hulatius. Boran-nutricem +2. Vano a Baio Ellipis Comité or. Bul, a. 1.729, primus pex assyriorum a unde et lingua Punica Bal deus dicitur. Balcares, G. 1.309, Trage Tow Balleiv.



Barce, a. 4.42, civilas, nam Barce regina Erat. Bauli, a. 6.107, quasi Boanlia. beliator, a.10891, pur beinen geret. bellum, a. 1.22, a nulla pe bella.

Belus, a. 1. 642; 1.724, addita digammo a Sole, qui prorum (Assyrioum se) lingua El dicitir.

Bianoz, B. 9.60, «TTO TYS BILS Kai «VOREYS.

bicomes, 9.1.264, - duorum cornum. bidentes, a. 4.57, quasi biennes. a. 6.37, ours

anca bumatum, habentis duos denles emmentiones.

bepennis, a. 11.651, quasi duas pennas ... Circuis, a. 1.182, removem ordinem geninum.

Boarlia, a. 6,107; 7,662, caulam bubus fecit.

brevi Loquium, a. 1561. breviler loquitur.

Bronles, a. 8, 425, a louitre dichis.

bruma, a. 2.472, quasi Beaxù njune.

9.1.211. diela a brevioribus diebus.

Bucolica, Pray. año Tur Boukóhur.

bumaste 9.2,102, in mammas boir similitudinen. caesaries, a. 1.590; 8,659, a caedendo dicta.

buris, 9.1.170, quasi Boos oupà. alii - ambur - tur. - Varro .. ab webt.

busticarii, a. 10, 519. a bustis appellati.

bustum, a. 3.22; 11, 185; 11,201, in gus mortius conbustus est.

Cacus, a. 8.190, Kakov

Cadaver, a.b. 481; a cadendo, a. 8. 264, dictim good careat honore sepucturac. a. 11.143, swe a cadendo, sur quod sepulhira carebant. caducus, a. 6,481, a cadendo.

Caeculus, a.7.678, oculis minoribus fuit.

caelata, a. 1.640, celum - ferrum n.

Caere, a. 8,597; 10,183, a xxipE (salutatione)

a. 8.597, ali Care montion putabant + =

Caesar, a. 1. 286; 10,316, vel-caeso matris ventre

natio. vel - Elephantem qui caesa dicitir

unqua Pomorum.

Caesar, a. 11 743, Gallorum lungua dimette ..

Caieta, A.7.1; 10,36, drò toù Kaiew.

Calabra, A. 8.654, turia Calabra' ... ut

ibi paties vel populus calarentivs.

Calamistrum, A.12,100, aeus. calefacia te.

Calamistrum, A.12,100, aeus. calefacia te.

Calamitas, G. 1.151, ... quo culmi pereunt.

Calculus, G. 2.180, quod ... Calcetur.

Callis, A. 4.405, callo pecorum praedurata.

Callidus, A.4.405, same origin as 'callis'.

Calones, A.1.39; 6,1; x'Hò Tiòv Kaliòv, a liguis,

Calva (Venus). A.1.720, ... mationes erines suos

Exsecuerunt... alii quod corda amantim

ialviat.

camenae, B.3.59, a cantu.

camerae, G.3.55, 'camuris' id est curvis vc.

Camilla, a. 11,543, 11,558, G. 1.101, minustias

in puberes camillas vocabant.

Camillus, a. 11,543; 11,558, Mercureus Etrusca luigna Camillus dicitur.

Caminus, a 3,580, Graece dixit.

Campania, a.3.334; 10,145, a rege Campo ... a locis compositions ... a falconis angunio...

Candelabrum, a. 1.727; 2.225, in quo figunt

Canopos, A. II, 263, a Canobo. So 9. 4.287.

Capena (porta), A.7.697. Encosque Capenos!.

Capillor, A.10, 423, auspicato arbor capitur.

Capreae, A.7.735, quidam .. a Capreo.

Capua, A.1.2; 10, 145, a Capy...: a locis

campestillu,..... viso falconis augurio.

Capuluo, A.6, 222; II, 64, a capiendo.

Capys, A.10.145, falconis, qui Tusca lingua

capys diatur.

Carcer, a.1.54; 5, 145; 9.3.104, quasi arcer al

cardo, a. 1.449, quasi con januar.

carecta, B.3.20, loca carieis plena.

carinae, a. 8.361, acdificia in modum carin
arum. alii quod ager suburbanus - caris

Erat. alii quod soc carinare soletat.

Carmentis, a. 851; 8,336, quod - caneret.

Carpathium (mare). a. 5.595, ab insula Carpatho-



lingua Porturorum nova Curitas ... a Cartha oppido unde fuit Dido.

Cascei, a. 1.6, quoniam in cavis montium .- centumgeninus, a. 6.287, centies duplex. carenter sile .. habitaverint.

Casperuli, a. 8, 638, Caspiri - corrupte dicticasses, a. 2.85, 11,104; "cassis" vacuis +-Cassus, a. 2,85, cassum quasi quassum.

12 castra, a. 3,519, dicta quasi casta, vel gurd illic castiaretur libido.

(1) Castores, 9. 1.58, a castrando.

cateia, a. 7.741, lingua Theolisca, hasta.

Caulae, u. 9.59. Graccum nomen 'c' detracto.

Caulon, a.3,553, aulon mous str. ali a Caulo .. condition hadunt.

Calus, a. 1. 423, 2000 Too Kaleo Bal.

Caverna, a. 8, 242, loca concava a.

cedria, a. b. 180, quasi Kulopévys Sevos υγρόν. a.7.178. a cedro.

Celemna (Juno) a.7.739, locus Campaniae Est C. chirurgia, a. 12.396. manibus medicina tractata.

Carthago, a. 1,343; 1,366; 4,670- a cartha. .. celeres, a. 11,603, vel a celeritati. . vel a duce Celere. alie a Gracco .. guod est KELYS. cella, a. 1. 433, a celando.

Ceraunia, a. 3.506; 4.1.332, a crebis fulminibus.

Centawii, 9.3.115, attò toù Kevtar toùs Taupous.

cerasus, 9. 2.18, Cerasus, civilàs Ponti,

Cerberus, a. 6.395, quasi KpeóBogos.

Ceres, G. 1.7, a creando.

Cernuli, a. 10, 894, pueri. - Ea parté-stantés, qua cernunt.

Cernus, a. 10, 894, Equus, qui cadit infacien cerritus, a.7.377, a Cercre.

cowi, a.1.184, 2000 TOV KERNTWV,

Chaoma, a.3.197; 3,334, a Chaone.

Charon, a. 6. 299, quasi dxaipwr.

XELWry, a.1.505, virgo in animal versa.

chelydri, 4.3, 415, xépoor-terram, aquam isup.

XIOVES, a. 4.250, puella nomine Chione 15.

chorea, a. b. 644, Graecum est nomen. ciniflones, a. 12.611, pulvis- cinis vocation n. circuses, a. 8, 636; 9, 3, 18, vel a circuita, vel .. at ensilers circa quos curretant. Circinum, a. 6.14, a Circino (Daedalo se.). circumvolat, a, 3, 233, aut circum praedam volat: aut entra volam amplectitur praedam. clangor, a. 2.313. Graccum st; nam Klappy to clarigatio, a. 9.52; 10, 14; aut a clara voce. ant a Klypw, hor est sorte. Clarius, a. 3.360, Clarium oppidum re classicum, a.7.716, Equites classes dicuntur, re classis, a. 1.34; 6.1, «To Tov Kalev, is. a lignis. Chens, a.b. 609, si clientes quasi colentro n. clipeus, a. 2.389:7,686; 8,447, «πο του Κλέπτειν Τὸ σώμα.

Cloacma, a. 1.720, Cloare purgane deserunt.

Cluentia (familia) a. 5. 117, a Cloantho.

Coax, a. 7. 16, a sono vocis compositum.

Cora, a. 7. 672, Coras, a cujus nomine « .

Cocytus, a. 6. 132, dπò τοῦ κωκύειν.

Cocutina, a. 3. 92; b, 347; bipos corio Pythonis

Coemptio, a. 4. 103, inter se quasi emptionema lichis, vel quasi certina, vel quia cor

Cogo, B.3.20, collige et in unum redige. compila, 9.2.382, .. multae viae in unum confluent. colina, a. 3. 134, quod ibi ignis colatur. Collatia, a. 6.773, . Ex collata pecunia. Colone, a. 1.12, cultores advence. colonia, a. 1.12, dicta a colendo. confareatio, 9.131, fare nuphae frebant conferae, a. 3, 680, conum austinentes, concepe, a. 11, 519, Simul cum illis sume. conjuratio, a. S.I, simul jurabout. Consilia, a. 9.4, a cedendo quasi considia. Consualia, a. 8. 636. Consus deus re. Consus, a. 8. 636, deus est consiliorum. conus, a.3.468; 12,492, a Gracco tractum. Convenae, a. 8.328, de diversis locis venientes. Convictores, a. 1.214, victu cibo, unde el conv. Convivae, a. 1.214, a convivio dicentur Cora, a. 7.672, Coras, a cujus nomine +c. cortina, a. 3.92; 6,347; bipos corio Pythonis

inde vor oriatir. aut o'ti tijv ropyv

Teivei jitoi Tivaovei.

Corybantes, a. 3.111. quidam d'i Tis Kocys, alii - ab acre - quod mons sit-acris ferax,

quem teypri coman vocant. Congeton, B. 2.1, avis, quae congetalis decilin re. Congethius, A 3.170, a galea. perdeta... : vel

Corythus sepultus ..

crepusculum, a. 2.268, (reperum dubium?

Crustimerum, a. 7.631, Gassus Hemina ---

nomine. Ely temestrae, ali a crustila panis 4.

Culmen, B.1.68, Eo quod culmo tegitur.

Culmus, G. 1.321. Est ipse calamus.

Cemae, a.3.441; 6,2, vel 200 Tav Kopáruv, vel

a gravidae mulieris anguno -. Expres ...

Cunabula, B. 4.23, in quibus-jacere consuev.

- erunt, vel quasi cynabula; nam Kútiv Est riti.

cuncti, a. 1.518, smul junch.

Cupressus, a. 3.64; 3.680; 9.120, Cypanissus.

in arboren . versus.

cura, a. 1.208; 4.1; dicla quod cor urat.

curculio, 9.1.186, Varro ait . quasi gurgulio,

quoniam paene nihil est nice quetar.

Curitis Dunos, a. 1.8, 2.614, quae utitur curre et hasta.

curotrophae, B.10,62; ab alimonia infantim.

curulis, a. 11, 334, a curru.

Cybele, a.3.111; 10,220; Cybeli, montis Phrygiae.

... alii a lybelo s centote.. alii «Tò Toô

KuBiotar Tyr KEgazyr.

cyclades, a.3.126, quod longo ordine las circumire necesse let.

cyclas, a. 1.649, 'circumtextim velomen'.

Cylindrus, 9.1.178, a volubilitate nomen accepit.

Cyllenius, a. 4.252; 8,138; aut at avia ... aut

a Cyllene, accadias monte... namque Gracce

Kultous aliqua mutilatos parts corporis dicunt

Cymbia, a. 5. 267, in modum cymbal nais.

Cymothor, a. 1.144, ard Tou Béen To Kupa.

Cynegeticon, a. 11,246 . venari voletus erat.

Cyrene, a. 4.42, civitàs, nom Cyrene regina 42. dira, a. 4.453, deorum ira cot. Cyrene, B.1.79, nascitur in Cylisa civitate. et Umbri, quae nos mala, dira a

Sacroves, il 3.111, quasi Sangeries. Danai, a. 2.4; 10,497; a Danao rege. Vardania, a. 3.156, a conditore. Dannia, a. 8.9; 8,146, a Damo rege. Davi, a. 8,728, Dah ce populi - unde Davi +2. december, 9.1.43, a numero. Delos, a. 3.73, Sylov - manifestion dicent. delubrum, a. 2.225; 4,56; a diluendo. a libro ... Varro .. in quo deum ponunt. destillat, 9.3.366, a stilla deus, a.12.139, Séos dia, a. 11,657, plenque año tou Dios. Diana, a. 1.498, sub divo dea est dicione, a. 1. 622, polistas dichis constat. dictammum, a. 12,412, Creta, quae Dicta dicitir. Dido. a. 436; 4,335; 4,674; lingua Punica virago.

Diespiler, a. 9,567, id st diei paler.

dira, a. 4.453, deorum ira est. a. 3.235, Sabini et Umbri, quae nos mala, dira appellant. diverticula, a. 9.377, semilae transversae ta lateren divortia a. 9.377, diverticula viae militario. divus, a. 5.45; 12,139; quasi qui diem obierint. Dodonaeus, a. 3.466, a avitati Epiri Dodona. dolon, a. 7.664, a fallendo dictio. donarum, a. 12.199, ubi ponuntur oblata. Trepanum, a. 3. 10%, a false. Dryades, a.1.500; 8,10.62, 9.1.11, a quercubus. ebur, a. 1.592, a barro diction, i. E. Elephanto. Echionii, a. 12, 514, a rege Echione. eduram, a. 8.610, id ist valdeduram. Egregues, a. 4,93; 4,150; quod enimerat Ex grage. Elysum, a. 5.735, 2#0 Tys NUTEWS. Evorix 060, a. 2.610; 1,133; terrain movens.

Evorivaios, a. 1.133, terram movers.

Lous, a. 11,4, Gracce pas dicitir. aurora.

Epicnemidia, a. 3.399, Cremis promontorium a Exstruis, a. 4, 267, a struice.

Epidaetia, a. 1.720, cum Epulas pararet.

Epitaphion, B, 5.14, post completan sepulturan.

Equidem, a. 1.335; 1,576; 4.1.193, multi pro 'Ego'

accipient, id sst Ego quidemi.

Eretum, a. 7.74, a Junone, i.s. "Hea.

Erichthonius, 9.3.113, ééis, xour.

Ερμής, α. 4,242, ἐπὸ τῆς ερμηνείας.

Etruria, a. 10,164, ab Ebiusco principe.

a. 11,598, quasi Étépoverd. Étépov, ogos.

Evantes, a. 6,517, a Libero, qui Euan dicitur.

Eunelus, a. 5, 665, branstato nomine in Latinum.

Eumenides, a, 3, 63; 6, 250; 6, 375; 9.1.278, KATà

Lutideaow.

Europa, a. 1.385, ab Europa Agenoris filia ...

Excelia, a. 6.287, - quod uno caeso bria

capità Excrescebant.

Exendere, a, 1.174; 6, 847, undere est-ferire.

Exilium, a. 2,638, quasi extra solum.

Exsortem, a. 5,534; 6,428; 8,552; Ime sonk.

extemplo, a. 1,92; 8,4, ex templo

extoris, a. 4, 616, Extra suas ferras remotis.

extuderat, a. 8, 665, studiose fecerat.

exul, a. 3. 11; 4, 616; 5, 51; 11, 263; 9. 3, 225, Extra

John.

Exerciae, a. 2,473, corium que serpeus Execitir.

Facelitis, a. 2.116, a fasce. non a face.

fagus, B.I.I, aro ros payeir.

Falco, a. 10, 145, cui pollices pedum curvi te.

Falisci, a. 7.695, Halesus condidit. -- in-

-mulato H in F.

fana, 9.1.10, Cineus Et Cassus - .. Faunum

deum appellation, ideoque aides sacres faunas. fanalicos, 4.1.10, a fanis.

fala, a. 4.450; 4, 614; a verbo for, faris'

faliscent, a. 1.123, falin' abundanter, hiscere

aperiri.

fatius, a.7.47, a fando.

Fatures, a. 8.314, quod per stuporem pronuntiant

Faunus, a.7, 47; 7, 81; 7, 584; 8,314; B. 6,27; 9.1.10; Jomiles, a. 1.176; quod foveant ignem. 1,11; a fando; .. a Tò Tijs qui is ... quod faveat. forcipes, a. 8. 453; 12,404, quasi forricapeo; · febris, a.7.695; 9,3,458; yuar anté hebris dicebalar. . a ferrore dicta.

Februarius, 9.143, a Februs nominatus.

feretrum, a. 11.64; 6,222; grace géétéor dic-

-fera, a. 1.215, feras . guod - - ferentur.

enus, a. 2,51, quod loto corpore feraliva.

fetiales, a.4.242; 10,14; a fordere.

fictores, a. 8, 634, fungere ande fictores.

flagella, G. 2.229, quod ventorum austinent

-flagrantia, a. 1. 436, --- flatu alitur.

flamines, il. 8,664; 10,270, a filo quo uteban-

tur, quasi filamines.

flatus

fluctuat. a. 2.208, a fluctu

- focus, a. 3.134; 11,211; 12,118, a fotu.

foldus, a.1.62; 8,641; 12.109, vel a félialibus,

vel a porca foede occisa. Cicero foedera a

-frede pulat dicta.

name forerum est calidum.

fores a. 1449, quae foras aperiuntiez.

Formiae, a. 7. 695, quae Hormiae fuerunt « 70 This ocuis.

formica, a. 4.402, good ore micas feral.

-the, unde per diacresin-feretrum, a ferendo. -formosus, a. 1,359, a forma, a. 8,453, nam

forwar est calidam: unde et formosos ec.

foros, a. 4.605, ab to good incessus ferant.

fortuities, a. 6.179, ab eundo et a fortuna.

-fragrantia, a. 1.436, quotiens odor signification

que fracta specie major sot, per 'si dicimus.

fratria, a.7.286, año Tou pecaros.

frenos, a. 8.230, frendere. dentibus frangere.

fretum, a. 1.557; 1.60%, a fervore.

fruges, a. 1.178; 4. 1.74 a frumine.

fulera, a. b. 604, quebus fulcimur.

fundus, 9. 2. 468, rerum omnium fundamentum.

funus, a. 1727; 6, 224; 11, 143, a funibus.

a. 11. 143, ali a fungendo.

fur, furlim, a. 2.18; 9,348; 3,407, a furo.

aut a Grace. nam for for pocatur.

furcillae, 9. 2.389, quibus framenta cillenter. quod ... a gradiendo ...

futteles. a. 11, 339, a fundando.

gacta, a. 7. 664; 8,660, hasta virilis - 9 allorum. Grynaus, B. 6.72, a Gryno.

gaesos, a. 8.660, viros fortis Galli gaesos vocant.

Garamantis, a. 4.198, a Garamante.

Garganus, a. 11.246, a monte Gargara.

Gargara, a. 9.85, quasi cara caros -: cara

enine est KEGaly.

gaza, a.1.119. Persicus Sumo - divitias So A 1389 Hamadyades, B. 10, 62, cum silvis - 42.

Gaza, a. 1.119, wrbs - a gaza - divitis ..

Gegania (familia). a. 5.117, a Gya

gener, a. 11.472, ad augendum genus.

generosus, a. 1,359, a genere.

geniales, a. b. 603, a generandis liberis.

Georgica, Pract. georgiam, vis Egyov.

germanus, a, S. 412, Varro, - de Ladem gene-

- brice manans, non - de lodem germine.

glires, a.12,9, glisait reseit; unde et glires.

Glycerium, Pref. to. Buc. quasi dulcis mulier.

Gradious, a.3,35, and gravem deum ... alii

Travescae, a. 10.184, quoi gravem verem es

grunnities, a. 7.16, a sono vocis

Gregueus, a. 4.345, a Gregue amazone.

gurgulio, 4.1.186, - nihil Est nisi gultur.

habito, a. 1.452;7.131, frequentationem.

hactenus, a, 6,62, lenus - Extrema pars areus --

harena, a. 1.172, Si ab hacrendo re

Accate, a. 4,511, 2 To TWO EXATERWY, vel quod

apollinis sorov - qui Est Exaty Bolos.

hecatompolis, a. 3, 106, centim civilates +2.

Helrogabalus, a J. 150, Gubalus, solem se dici whent

H. X105, a. 1. 642, Sol Assyriorum lungua El.

hermas, a. 6. 138, quos dun stimulos - sine manibus.

Hernici, a.7.684, Sabinorum luqua saxa hernai- hydra, a. b. 28%, ab aqua dicta.

heroas, B.4.35, a lina- Ega . dictos.

Hezperia, a.1,530; 3,501; 3,163, ab Hezpero.

hilaris, hilarus, B, 5.69 i Lagos.

Hippocreul, a.10.163, fous, Pigasi ungula te.

hippomanes, 9.3.280, año rijs parias rijs 18 Trov.

Hirpi Sorani, a. 11,785, quasi lupi Ditis ._ Salin Jeanium (mare), a. 6.14, ab Jeano_

orum lingua.

hiscore, a. 1.123, frequentations ub hiare.

historia, a, 1.3/3, and Too istopew.

honusties, a. 1.289, at honore descendit.

hostia, a. 1.334, - qui in hostin pergunt or-

a. 2.157, du per ellam hostrantier.

hostimentiem, a. 2.157, die - hostiantur,

humilis, a. 4, 255, - ab humo.

hyacinthus, a. 11, 69; B, 3, 63; 3, 106, Hyacinthus -

mulatus in florem nominis sui.

Hyades, a. 1.744, G. 1.138; and row ver, - alic. quase sine cassibus.

ab y litera och xão tou bos, id set sue. quidam inclita, a. 6.781, Graceum set, nam Khutov oc

- at Hyante fratie.

Hyrcanis, a.7.605, gens . a silva Hyrcania.

Japix, a. 12.391, aprim nomen medico; i Lodas n.

Dapydia, a. 11, 247; regio, ab oppido dicta.

Japyx, a. H. 247, Japygia .. a qua ventio ?.

iquavum, a. 1.435, industrios navos dicimus.

ignipotins, a. 8.414. Vulcanus ignis est.

ilicet, a. 2,424; 6,216; 'ire licet' significat.

Ilium, a. 1.26%, a rege Ilo.

immolatae, a. 4.57; 10,541, mola dalsa tactae.

Inarime, a. 9.712, Simiae missae. gras

Etius corum lingua arimos dicurt.

inberbes, a. 8.659. 'aurea vestis', barba n.

meana, a. 6.808; 9.3.311, nomum cana.

mcassum, a.7.421; 4.3.371, id est sine causa,

Incubo, a. 6.775, at incundo passim to



incus, a. 1.174, cudere cat ferre. undicium, A. 8.210, ab indicando. undiction, il 1.632, gand - unda le boutier. indigenae, a. S. 314; 8.328; inde geniti, Notox Doves. indiqueles, a. 12.794; G. 1.498; quod millius Rei Egeant - vel quari in dis agentes. vel quod no deorum indigernus, ali patrios deos .-Elie ab invocatione - quod indigeto Est invoco. inferiae, a. 10, 519; 11,81, quod inferis Dolvuntur inertes, B, 8,24, sme arte. informe, a. 8.264, cujus formam non facile te l'intempestaque Graviscae alii - tempestatibus infrendens, a. 8.230, - frendere, infreni, a.4.40, Equis sine frens uluntion. injurius, a. 9.107; - contra ordinem juris. inmane, a. 1.139; 1.110; manum' bonum dicebant. inmunes, a. 5.734; 12,559, quasi sine munus. unocuus, a. 10.302, cui non nocetur. innoxius, a. 10, 302, qui non noirt nocere. mops, a. 6.325, op's terra, id sol sine humatione.

in portunum, U. 11.305, good civiet portie.

inpune, a. 12,559, quae debuit poemas luere. inscritas, a. 3,152, aut clatialis, aut non s'eralas, vel at serendo. insidiae, a. 11,531, 'insidere', dolore Exspectare. moomnium, a. 5.840; 6,896; in somnis ... instaurata, a. 2,15 instar est ad similitudinem. internetala, a. 2. 143; 11,5811, Timeratae, quibus vis allata est. alie de libris sacris - . Timaram enim fidem, id est Saucham, appellabant. intempesta, a. 3.587; 10,184, quasi some tempore. careus. ... Sme lempere, i.E. tranquillitate. mierea, a.10.1; 10, 833, dun hace geruntur interitus, a, 5.735, inter animam et corpus veniens. Inuus, a. 6.775, at meundo investes, A. 8.659, vestis. invia, a. 6.154, licet Hercules transierit. invicem, a. 9. 162, 'variant vices' involare, a. 3.233; G. 2.88; intra volam tenere. Jonium (mare) a. 3.211, quidam ab To Inachi filia, non milli ab Ionio rege oc.



Ires, a. 5,600, 9, 2, decta quase E'cis.

Ismara, a. 10, 350, civilàs a monte Ismaro.

ivition, a.7.421, a petibus.

<u>Isis</u>, a. 8. 696, lingua Asgyptorum est terra.

Italia, a. 1.533; 1.2; 8,328; Italus pex Siciliae &

a.1.533, ali a bubus - CTA sods -; alii from

four other heroes Eponymous.

Julum, A. 1.267, vel quasi cobodor, vel a prima barbue lamugene, quam l'oudor Gracci d'ecent

Jama, a, 1.449, a Jano.

Januarius, a.7,607, & 1.43, a Jano.

Janus, a.7.610, quedan Janim Eanum

dicent ab cundo.

Jovem a. 1.47, a juvando.

Jubar, a. 4.130, Encifer, good jubas lucis cf

fundit. Est autem lucifer interdum Dovis:

nam et antiqui jubar quasi juvar dicebant.

jugalis, a. 4.16, propter jugum.

jugetis, a.3.537, augurium ex junctis jumentis.

juglandes, B. 8.30, quasi Povis glandes.

Julius, Pract; a. 1.267; 1,286; at Julo

Dulius (mensis) 9.1.43, in honorem Julia.

juniper, B.1.53, Verrius Fl. juvenem perum j. ait.

Juno, a. 1.4, a juvando dicta.

Duppiler, a. 4.638, juvans pater?

Duturna, a. 12. 139. fous _ a juvando.

Καλοπόδια, α.1.39, ἀπὸ Τῶν Κάλων.

Kevodosíav. A. 11,708, 'ventosa gloria'.

Kegdodi, 9.1.8, come fregit- Kéges. unde re-

KAngovópoc, a. 10.14, jure sortiuntin bona +1.

Keóvos, a. 3.104, quasi xeóvos.

labes, a. 1.97, a lapsu.

Labici, a. 7.796, aro Tis dabijs - amplam.

labrusca, B. 57, a labris.

Lacuaria, a. 8,25. nam lacus' dicuntur.

Lacuna, 9. 1.117, quasi lacus minores.

lacus, a. 8.74, latentis adhuc aquae receptaculum

Lageos, 9.2.93, leporaria.

λαοί, 9.1.63, dicuntur a lapiditus.



Laqueania, a. 8.25, non a laquis, red . lacus .. Lethaeus, a. 6.703; 6.705; 6.714. oblivio. a.1.726. lacus ... diminutio lacunar facit ... unde fit alia diminutio lacunarium et per antistoichon laquearium.

Catex, a.1.686, guod lateat.

Latium, A.1.6; 8,322, a latindo. a latino.

lationes, a. 12.7, 15+ Graecum; nam darpetien of Libya, a. 1.22, good inde libs flat, wel, ut

Varro .. quasi laterones a latendo.

Laurentin, a. 1.2, a lauro inventa, 4.

Laurolavinum, a. 7.59. a lauro - et Lavino.

Cautilus, a. 8,361, aqua lavandis - apla re.

Laviniam, a. 12. a Lavinia, more aleneae.

Lavinum, a.1.2, a Lavino, Latini fratie.

lectis termina, a.12.199, Sacrarium, in quo Sacra

reponenties, sicut lect. whi- sedere consueverent.

legifera, a. 4.58. leges ipsa dicitur invenisse.

Lequinen, 9. 1.74, quod manu legation. 9.1,194,

manu legeret; hime quidam dictum legumen.

Lenaeus, a. 4.207; 9.2.2; «Tò Tŷs Aproû. a

ments delenimento non polist accepi.

Leucate, A. S. 677, Ex candore.

liber, a. 11.554, interior cortices pars .. unde

et liber diestin in que scribimus.

Liber, a. 4. 638; 9. 1.866; a libertate.

Libertinder, B. 7.21. a liberthro (fonte vel poeta).

Varro ait, quasi ATTIVIA, i.s. Egens pluviae.

Limnesia, a.1.720. quae portubus praeest.

limonides, B. 10.62, a pratis.

limus, a. 12.120. vestis... nam limum obliquem.

litus, a. 2.557, quod Donalus dicit, "litus" - a

litando diction, vel quod litus ellesignatur,

natione caret. nam a litando "li brevis est.

a. 5.163. litus, omne guod agua adluitur.

letuum, a. 7. 187, [regium baculum, in quo

polistas esset dirimendarum litium.]

longaevus, a. 6.763, asvum proprie actimilas.

Corica, a. 11,679, proprie est tegimen de Corio,

languam de loro faction.



Duberilina, 12.1.720, quae luberilian praestat. lucerna, a.1.726; a lychno dicta, unde et brevis est "lu" - si enim a luce diceretur non quod est NEUNOS, . - sive a lupo n. 9.1.17. staret versus.

Lucetius, a. 9, 567; lingua Osca Lucetius est Supplier, dictus a luce.

Lucifer, a. 2802, lucis est praevius.

Lucifera, a. 2.116, a face, cum qua pingitur. lynx, a. 1.323. Lyncus, conversus in lyncem.

Lucina, a. 2.610, porlam luminis praestat.

lucus, a.1.22; 1,441, a non lucendo, non quod

Sent ele lumina causa peligionis.

Ludicra, a. 12,764, digna ludo.

lugentes, a. 6.441, quasi lucis egentes.

lupanaria, a.1.273, meretrices lupas vocamus.

Empercal, a. 8, 343, spelinca, in qua de capro

luebatur ... , quod lupi a pecudibus arcerentur.

.. alii god lupa Romulum nutrierit.

lustrum, a. 1.283, good civilas lustrabatur So a 8183 malus, 5.487, wabor navis. habet instar mali

lustrum, a. 1.607, lustra, quia parum inlustrantur

Lyacos, a. 4.58, and Tou Luciu.

Lycaeus, a 8,343, yourd lupes non smal saeme. Lycens, A. 4, 377, de Lyco, quem vicit -.. sive Lucia, a. 4.377, cum lupum videret vicisse tc.

lyciscae, B. 3.18, nati ex lupis et canibus.

Lydia, a. 2.781; 8,479; 10,164, a Lydo.

Cymphata, a. 7.377, percussa furore lympharum.

mactare, a. 4.57; 6,428; 8,85; 9,641, 'macture' proprie est mages augeni.

Maenala, 9. 1.17, d'xò Tür pinlur.

magalia, a. 1.421, antistorchon est quia magar non magal Poenorum lingua villam eignificat. magmentim, a. 4,57, quasi majus augmentim. magnanimus, a.1.260. magnus -- ad animum. Mains, 9.1.43, a Maia. . . alis a majoribus.

in summitate . wel quasi malis congitur quorum volubilitate vela facilius elevantur.



mane, a. 1.139; 2,268; 3,63, manum' antiqui bonum µ \gamma\lambda, B. 8.37, named after Melus of Delos.

dicebant. alis . a manibus.

manes, a.1.139; 3.63, per autiphrasen: "manum"

erim bonum dicebant, alie a manando +c.

mantelia, a.1.701; 4.4,376, quibes manus terguntur.

Mantiea, a. 10,198, a matris nomine; nam fuit

filius Tiberis et Manties, alie quod Etiusca lingua

Mantum Delem patrem appellant.

Mantiem, a.10.198, Etrusca lingua Ditem.

Marriebii, a.7.750, quasi circa mare habitantes --

quamquam ali . a nege dictor velint.

Martino, 9.1.43, propler Martin.

matrimonium, a. 11. 476, matris nomine +c.

mationa, a. 11.476, matris nomine, spe, tc.

medioximus, a. 8.275, numina media re

meditor, B. 1.2. quod Graeci peterà dicunt,

per artistoechou meditor dixerunt Lalini.

medius fidius, a. 8, 275, communem deum'.

a. 4.204, fidius est Dios vios, Jovis filius, id

4+ Hercules, medium dixit listem.

Melibours, Praefead B. ôts MENES auto Tor Boor.

μηλονόμος, a.4.484, pastor ovium. our μίβλα κ

Meminia, a.1.720, good meminerit omnium.

penyry, 4.1.353, menstrica luna, unde penyr ..

Mercurius, a. 4.638; 8, 138, gread mercibus pracest

alii quasi Medicurum.

Messapia, a. 8.9, a Messapo rege:

mes sores, G. 4,54, melant, unde et messores...

Minnernia, a.1.720, good memmerit omneum.

Minotaurus, a. 6.14; B. 6.46. Minois uvot, grac

lauri amore flagravit. ... Taurus notarius

Minois crat oc.

moenia, a. 11. 567, quasi nunia a nunitione.

Moloszia. a. 3.297, a Moloszo.

Monoccus, a.b. 830. good poles habitavit.

monstrum, a. 2,681, a monstrando, i. E. monendo.

monumenta, a. 3.486; 6,512; 12,442, good moneatic.

motal, a. 3.581. frequenter movet.

Muleiber, a. 8.724, good permulat, aut muleutis pedes,



mulcina, mulcinare, 13,3,30, ulii faciunt discretionem, ut sit 'mulcina' limpus quo mulgiului
animalia, 'mulcinare' vas in quod mulgiului.

mulsum, a. 166. quod - animos permulciat.

muralis, a. 6.772, qui prior murum ascendisset.

Murcia, a. 8,636, a monte Murco... alii... E

murlitis... alii. a Murcido quod Est marcidom

pars a dea Murcida. quae... murcidum faceret.

mussare, a. 12.657, Graeci pidosi dicunt.

mustela, a. 2.468; 9,744, a longitudine, quasi
mus longus.

Myrmidones, a. 2.7; 4.402, formicae, id est

μύς μηκές in homines versae... a rege Myrmidono.

myrries, a. 3.23; 5.72, Myrti, Myrene, or Myrrha

changid into a tree.

Naides, vel Napeae, a. 1.500, nyughac fontium.

B. 10.62, a. fluminitus naides.

Namia, 4.7.517, Subest Nar fluvius. - et Sabini

lungua sua nas decunt sulphus.

nefrendes, a. 8. 230, frendere segnificat dentibus frangere, unde nefrendes, quia nondum habent dentes.

Naryeii, a. 3. 399, a loco provinciae suae.

Nemo, a. 9.6. proprie, 'ne homo'.

navalia, a. 11.329; 11.326, loca ubi naves sunt.

Nropfolemus, a. 2.263, ad bella ductus puer.

Nereides, a. 1.500. nymphae maris.

Nilus, a. 9.30; 9.4.291, quasi véar ilor trahens.

noctua, 9.1.403, avis est lucifuga.

Nomius, 9.3.2; 4.7, vel ånd týs vopýs, id est a pasais, vel ånd two vopov, idstlege chordarum.

november, 9.1, 43, a numero.

nox, a. 1.89, dicta, quod oculis noceat.

noxa, noxa, a. 1.41, quidam noxa quae nocuit,

noxia id quod nocitim accipiunt.

Numa, a. 6.808, dichis 2 no The vopuer.



mentium, nuntius, a. 11, 896, nuntium grod

nuntialier, nuntius, qui nuntiat.

nubo, a. 1.73, unde habet originem, longa est.

nupliae, a. 11 77, good nubertim capita ab-

- nubantur, id est welantur.

nyelelia, a. 4.303, sacra. noche celebrata.

nymphae, a. 8.336, spousa vopegy dicitive.

Sigias, a. 10. 272, cometes, en nomen ex gladio orichaleum, a. 12.87, et eplendorum avoi et

obnibit, a. 11.77, a mibibus &

Occator, 9.1.21, at occations.

ocius, a. 8.555, traction Ex Gracco akéws.

october, 9.1,43, a numero.

Ocnobia, a. 1,532; 3,165, vel a rege, vel a vino.

oestrum, 4.3.148, Ex sone similitudine

oivor, 4.1.8, ab Denes.

ofella, a.b. 420, offair line 1st deminutio ofella

oleum, a. 6.225, at olea dicitur

olivum, a. 6.225, ab oliva dixit

Olympus, a. 4.268; 10.1, quasi o dodapajs.

oneratus, a. 1.289, at onere venit

Ophici, a. 7.730, good illie . serpenter 12.

oppetere, a.1.46, ore linam petere.

opsobalramum, 9.2,119. otros dicitus ducus.

oratores, a,10,96; 11,100, a perorando

orchades, 9.2.86, a listiculis

Opeades, a. 1.500; B. 10,62, hymphae montium.

orgia, a. 4.302, abusive sacra Liberi, vel 210

Tŷs ofyŷs, a funore, vel dirò Tŵr ôpéwr, Ex silvis.

aeris duritiam possidet,

Option. a. 1.535, eur nomen ab wina inposition

est, ut Ouplar diceretur, veri similius autim

est ... oriente ... oritin n.

Ortiggia, A. 3.73, a columice, quae opros vocation.

oscilla, 9.2.389, good in his cellerenter ora.

swe que hum lusum Osci dicumbu Exercusis.

0-s cines, a.3.361, ore futura praedicunt.

ostum. 4. 6.43, Vibravus -- ab obstando

ovatio, a. 4.543, de ovibus sacrificat.

Ozolac, a, 3.399. a putore paludis vienac. 12.



Pachynum, A. 3. 699, at acris crassitudine, nam Traxus est crazzus

param, a. 7,769, ideo apollini dicatios, qui malorum avertindorum potens est.

pardagogos, a.4.245, 'agit' unde Et pardagogos

Laconiis, a. 7.769; 12, 401, a Pacone medico deorum.

pagani, 9.2.382, quasi ex una fonte polantis.

page, 4, 2,382, 200 Tor Typor, id st a fontitus.

palaistia, a. 6,642; 4. 2.531, vel 2000 Tys Taxys, a

luctatione, vel ato Tow Taxxew, a mobile would.

acn. 8.138, a Palaestia.

Palatinus, a. 8.51, a Pallante, ... a Pallantia, ...

alis a balatu ovium Balanteum volunt diction Partherius, B. 10,57. mous, dictios a virginitus

et Exinde per antistichen Pallanteum.

Jalice, a. 9.581, nan Traxiv Exer Est derem benire.

frallam, a.1.648, arro too Tallew.

et Exinde per aulistichon

Pallas, a. 1.39, àto to trasser to sole. vel quod patrones, a. 6.609, quase patres.

Pallantem gigantem occiderit.

palmosa, A 3,705, abundans pilmi!

palmula, a, 5.163, in modum palmae protecta

palpetrae, a.4.30, a paspilatione.

Samphilus, Praelad B, Colum amans.

Jan. B. 2.31, ed est omne.

panacea, a. 12.419, omnem pellit dolorem.

Pantagias, a. 3. 689, quasi ubique o onans.

Jancae, a. 1.22; B, 4.47; 9. 1.278, Kete avtippeou,

good mulli parcant.

Parrhasius, a. 11,31, a civilate arcadiae, gran

Donahis vult a parra avi dictam.

Partheniatae, a. 3.551; 9.4.126, de virginibus nati

passum, 9. 2,93, diction a patiendo

Palavium, a.1.247; 1,242; vel a Padi vicinitate

quasi Padavium, vel àtrò Tou TETAT DAI, vel

Pallonteum, a. 8,51, a balatu ovium Balanteum quod aven telo petisse dicitur. 17. alii a pal-

-ude Patina. - .. Ex avis petitae auspicio ...



Patulcius, a. 7.610, palindarum portarum.

patulus, B. 1.1, quod patit naturalitir.

pausia, G. 2.86, a paviendo dicta.

peculium, B. 1.32, a pecoribus,

pecunia, B. 1.32, a peculio.

pecus, a. 1.435, a pascendo.

Pelasgi, a.1.624; 2,83, a Pelasgo. a. 8.600. Philo.

chous ait ideo nominatos Pelasgos, quod velis es

venuo timpore advenire visi aunt, ut aves.

pedicas, 9. 1.307, quibus pedes maqueantur.

pellacis, a. 2.90, pellicere como est +1.

Peloponnesus, a. 2.193, a Pelope.

acdum coli Doleant.

Penales, a. 2 294, O coès bevatoès, sicut vocare penales diction est non nulli ... per quos pen-

penelialia, a. 2.484, aut ab es quod est penitus, aut a penalibus.

Denum, A. 2.508, Same origin as penetralia

pergama, a. 1.95; 2,556, proplir Pergama. pernix, 9.3.230, a pernitends. pero, a. 7.690 - Gracciae. whi hor armorum genus. personal, a.6.418, personare facil: and per repea Sonat Petilia, a,3,402, dri Too TETAODAI petulci. 9.4.10. at appetendo per lemplet, 9.3.250, id est penities temptet. Phaelonhis, a. 5.105, dro Tou quiver. phalanx, a. 11.92, lingua Macedonum legio. phaleras, a.g. 357, Est Sermo Graccus. Philas, a. 6. 154, quod illic 54 placeta Isis. Philumena, Procus ad B. amabilis Phlegethon, a. 6.265, plos grace, latine ignis. Phrygia, a. 1.182, at assopi filia Phrygia. Gusha, B. 5.10. a Phyllide. Sic Ovidius or. philyra, 9.3.93, Philyra in arborem conversa. pramina, a. 1.378, prare purgare dicebant. pilata, a.12,121, vel a pilo, vel a pila stinctili. nam Gracci res deures et arlas Tribura dicunh. polum, a. q. H. a Pilumno.

Pinarii, a. 5.269; 6.270, ind the trivas, a fame.

Pinarii, a. 5.269; 6.270, ind the trivas, a fame.

pinscre, 9.1.267, significat pilo tundere.

pinacula, a. 7,568, and the textur.

Pisas, a. 10.279, in Italia, dictas a civitate pristina.

alii Pisum, leltarum pegan - condidisse.

Pisaurum. a. 6.825, illic aurum peusalim est.

pislores, a. 1.119, pinsebant unde pinsors, you nunc

Pitheeusa, a. 9.712, Simiae missae sunt te.

placido, a. 1.520, ad placandum apro.

planetse. 9.1.337, arò Tijs Triavys.

pistores vocantur.

Pliades, a. 1.744, Pleiones filiae.

Plato, a. 6.668, ab umerorum latitudine.

Poeni. a. 1.301, avriotoxxor quasi phoeni.

Poeninal, a.10.13, loca quae rupit (Hannibalse). montibus praestet.

Politorium, a.1.2, Politis .. condiderant.

polluctors, a. 9 485, 05 polluc oblinebant.

Pompecii, a. 7. 190, pomorum dea.

Pompecii, a. 7. 1602, Hercules pompam. Estibuit.

Pomlifices, a. 2. 166, a ponle.

Porrima et Postverta, a. 5. 336, quia valibus et praeterita et futura sunt nota.

Portina, a. 1. 83, quasi qua polist vel importari vel isportare airquid

portindi, a. 7. 256, porro lendi.

portina, a. 7. 58, a portindendo.

portitor, a. 6. 298, proprie qui portat.

portitor, a.b. 298, proprie qui portat.

Portunus, a. 5. 241, qui portabus pracest.

postumus, a. 6.763, post humationem parentis or.

Potitii, a. 8. 270, quod Epulis sacris potitus sit.

Praeneste, a. 7.678, locus dichis Lino Tier Tierev.

id 524 ab ilicibus. a. 7.682, Cato dicit quia is locus montibus praestet.

praesero, a. 11.1183, quasi praestans.

praeses, a. 11.483, quasi qui praesident rei.



prela, 4.2.241, quibes noa premitur.

pre ene, 4 - 90, guare praire pare.

Pricamus, a. 1 (19, 27) Too TELLETTI.

printim, a.s. 116, vel a tirtela depictà, vel

ATO TOU TECHEN TX KUMATE.

procella, a.1.85, quod omnia percellat.

process, a. 1.740, qui eminent, excut un aedificies

proceses. a. 3.58, qui processeunt anté alios.

procax, proci, a. 1.536, nam procare est petere.

procubinsse, a. S. 631, prima parte le inclinasse,

good Gracci Treokutten dicunt

procudit 4.1.261, cudando Externat.

procul, a. 3.13, quasi porro ab oculio, a. 6.10,6st,

it quod prac ceules est, est quod porro ab oculis.

prodimer, a. 1.252, modo poro damerse, ab Italia Sabinorum lingua curio dicher: vela Kolfdros'

profugus, a.1.2. quazi porro fugatus.

Prometheus, B. 6.42, aro This Troundeids.

promba, a. 4.166, quae nubentibus pracest.

pronus, a. 1.115, Tregrys.

propugnacula, a. 4.81, quibus porro pugnatur | rapma, a. 10.14, res rapere' .c.

procuria, 4 : 251, parpila e de securiar

prolinus, a. 2. 437; 9.335, porro linus.

Eruna, a. 11, 788, a perwiendo dicta.

Pucchia, a. 8.9. a rege.

punis, a. 10,24, pro poenio - a poena venit.

Pyragmon, a. 8.425, xão tou Truções Kai Tou akporos.

Lyrahus, a. 2.469, a colore., qui Latine burrus dicitin

quadrifidam, a.7.509; 9.2.25, question, findi.

qualos, 4.2.242, a colando declos.

quin, a. 4.99, pro'cur non.

quintilis (meusis), 4. 1.43, a numero.

Quiriles, a.7.710; 8,635, a civilate Curibas.

Quirinus, a. 1.292, vel quod hasta utibalin, quae

vel propter generis nobilitaten; Mass enim,

Cum tranquelles 1st, Quirinus dicitus.

Radie, 4.2.86, olivae a longinguitate dictae.

recinus, a. 1282, quod post lirgum reicitur.

religio, a. S. 349, quod mentin religet.

resignat, a. 4.244, unfect signa.

remarter, 9.1.364, per linacrimas requirentes.

Replace (montes), 4.3,382, dro tou genter.

Roma, U.1.273, Eight Explanations from proper names.

Romani, a.1.273, a Romi nomine.

Romulus, a. 1.273, pro Romo - . diminutione.

ruditus, a.7.16, a Sono vocis compositum.

Muna, a. 8.515, 'ruere omnia'.

Ruminalis (ficus), U.S. 90, Tiberis Rumon diches

Est: unde et ficus ruminalis, quamvis alii ficum

- arem, ali a lacte infantitus dalo: nam pars

. juliures ruma dicatur

ruminatio, B. 6.54, a ruma - gulturis parti.

Rumon, a. 8.63. Teberis quasi ripas ruminans ...

rura, a. 1.430, Gracce deouga dicuntur, aphaer-

· 1213 Ergo sermonem fecil Latinum.

Sabaci, a. 1416; 9. 1.57, año ros o EBEODAI.

, .

Sabini, a. 8, 638, a Sabo.

Sacellum, B.J.9, diminutive diction est.

Sacrani, a.7.796, . qui - ver Sacrum voverunt.

Sacrarium, a. 12, 199, in quo sacra reponuntur.

Sacrilegi, a. 10.79, quia sacra legunt, So B. 9.21.

Salacia, a. 1.144; 10,76, ab agua salsa dicta

Salicta, B.1.55; 9.2.13, quod salit et surgit cità.

Salii, A. 8. 285, a saltu ... alii a Salio Arcade.

Saltem, a. 4.327, 'Salutin' . . per Synaeresin.

Sancire, a. 12.200. proprie. Janchem facere.

Sanctum, a. 12, 200, dictim quasi Sangune Sanctlim.

Sarissae, a 7.664, proprie - Macedonum

Hummalem a Romulo volent dictam, quasi Romel Sarra, 4.2.506, a pisce. lingua ena sar ec.

Sarrastis, Sarrastras, a.7.738, a Samo fluvio.

Conon - a darre flamine

Savritor, 9. 1.21, a sarritione.

Sator, 9.1.21, a Satione.

Saturnalia, a. 8,319, a Saturno.

Scaca (porta) a. 3,351, non a puguis Scaevis, nec ab

Minere Acaevo; aed a cadaver L. Loc est Scenomati

Scaena, a.1.164, dicla and this oxias.

Sciomantia, a. 6.149, umbrae evocatio.

Sco Julus, Q.1.45; 1.180, ant a speculando, aut a

tégémente navum attà toù okettable.

Sculiac, 9.1.110, scalierrice, - unde vara . scultace of Smendo dicto accipiunt. a. 1.426, legitur apud

Scrupulus, a. 6.238, nam scrupus est lapillus se

Deces pila, a. 4.262, appellation a recando.

Sectar, a.6.899; 10,107, secat linet: unde et

sectas dicimus ab to good proposition liment.

- sophorum dicuntur, ich est ductus.

Lecundo, a. 1,156, Trojanio obsequenti.

securi, 11.1292, quasi semecuris.

Decurus, a. 2,374, sine cura.

Ledito, a. 1144, accio at - good reor um lant Serpyllus, B. 2.11, year Gracci herpyllon decent.

alii ad alios.

pedulus, a. 2.3/4, sine dolo.

Segesta, a. 1.550, acestis ex mahi, nomine cività:

· laten condidet, quae hodie Segesta. a. 5.718, at

aceste. dida untem acesta Jegesta.

52 gnis, a.1.423; 2374, Sine igni.

20lla, a.1.169, quasi sedda. So B. 1.2.

Semila, a. 4. 405, semis via.

Senatores, a 5 758 ali a Senerta detate, ali a

quosdam, Brutum 11. quod una Sensissent.

a. S. 105, per senatum seniores significantur.

Senones, a. 8. 656, Gallos, good hiberum patrem

hospitis recepiszent.

9. 2.278, "seclo limite' ducto: unde et sectar philo Souta, a. 6.462, terra, in qua sentes nascuntur.

September, 9.1.43, a numero.

Sepullio, a. 3.41; 6,424, quasi sme pulsu.

segrester, a. 11.133, a seguendo.

Dergia, (familia) a. 5.117, a Sergesto.

Serra, a. 8. 63, (Tileres) dice batus, unde ait nunc

Et pinguia cultà decantemi

Serranus, a. b. 8411, a serendo dictio

Sextilis, G. 1.43, a numero,

Sibylla, a. 3,445; 6,12, quasi ocol Bouly.



Sicama, a. 1.557; de nomine fluminis Sicorio 3.8.328 Spirulas, a. 2.217, a spiris

Sicari, a, 1.533, a Sicano. 4. 8.328, a flurio Sicori.

declia, a. d. 3.328 a duce deculo.

Sigeum, a. 2,312, propter Herculis Lacitivmitation.

silicernum, a. 5.92, quasi silicenium, super

silicem position.

silva, a. 1.314; 8,601, gram Gracei Ulyv vocant.

Silvanus, a. 8.601, prudentiones dicunt use eum

UNIKON DEON her est deum Unys.

Silvius, a. 6.760, fugit ad silvas et illic enisa sit S.

Sinistrum, a. 2.693, a sinendo.

Simuat, a, 2, 208, a simu.

Smenthem, a. 3.108, Cacleuses com murem smenth-

-icem dicent. ali - sminthos incari a Phrygiba,

Solium, a. 1.506, dictim quasi Solidum. a. 7.169.

Decundum Asprum per antistichon, quasi Sodium

a sedendo.

pollemnis, a. 2.202; 3.301, Sacrum quolannis pestauration. deminutivum, ut dicamus 'stilla'.

Somerum, a.3,90, bripadum, a sono.

Speculum, a.1.180, in quo nos intuemur.

Sporadas, u. 3.126, quod spareac sent.

Sortila, U. 91/2, Sorte devi a.

Sparus, a. 11.682, Varro ait .. a piscibus, qui spari

vocantin, ali . a spargendo dici pulant.

Spiracula, a.7,568, a spirando.

Spolium, a. 11.80, quibes hostis spoliari potest.

Sponsa, sponsus, a. 10,79, a spondendo.

Stagnum, a.1.126, dicitur agua stans.

σταφυλην, 4.1.8, at inventore (staphylo)

Statio, a. 2.23, ubi stant naves.

Stator, a. 8. 635; 8, 640, Romulus_ si Stehisset spercitus,

Stillae, a. 5.42, a stando declas.

Sterculinius, a.g.4; 4.1.21, a stercoratione.

sternax, a. 12. 364, qui facile stémit.

Steropes, a. 8.425, a fulgetia, dro Tijs otegonijs.

Stilla, 9. 3.366, Sterea, id est gulla. inde fil

Slippa, a.s. 682, dicta est a stipando.

Stipatores, a.3.465, a stipa.



Stocchades, a.3.126, and Too oroixou dictae. Stomacho, a.g. 696, Graccus permo est. Strophadum, a.3.209. conversio, id sot or copy ... Stige, 16,6,134; 6,154; 6,324; 6,439, and Tou orugepou. Subulei, B.10,19, pastores porcorum. Sucinune, U.S. 402, Eligbie genus y interebus. Sucular, a.1. 144, quidam .. Sucula, sur scient. 9.1.138, hyades virà ros veros quas Latini exinde Enculas appellaverunt. ali hyade, a porcis -.: nam ideo et suculas dici a suibus. Sudum, a. 8,529, quasi out adum. alii 'sudum' Semurdum volunt dici. Suovetaurium, a. 9. 624, de lauro. immolabatur.

Superstitio, a. 8.187, unt at aniculis. quae super- bubus es aratio.

-stites per actation delivant: and secundum Lucret Testilis, B. 2.10. id est Fictilis.

-ium superstantium rerum timor.

Letricos, a. 7.713. Tetricus mons

Supplicationes, a. 1632, quae sent de tronis supplicia passorum.

Lapes, a.7.271, gracce & Tarys.

Jarcho, a. 8.603, de Gracco venicus. Jarentin, a, 3,551; 6,773, youd Taras feet. quidam - ab Hercules file Tarento. a. 8,63, Tibris in aliqua urbis parte Tarentim dicitur so good ripas tirat. Tarpeia (sedes) a. 8, 348, a Tarpeia virgine. Tarlams, a. 6,577, and Tys Taraxys: and good est melius à Tò Toù TxeTefifeir. Taurei (ludi), a. 2.140, a laurea (hostia sterilis). Teleboae, a. 7.735, quos Telo regebat. telum, a. 2.468; 8,249; 9,507; 9.744, año roû ry 20 dev. Tenedos, A. 2.21. Tenes, enjus Ex nomine Tenedos. levelorium, a. 5.755, quase terreborium britam letricos, a.7.713. Tetricus mons asperrinus, unde trustes homines tetricos decenses. lextrinum, a. 2.16; 11,326, haves texi dicuntur. Thaumantes, a. 9.5, 1x admirations.

Theatrum, a. 5.288, And The Dewelds.

thensa, a.1.17, xittà rov 06100.

Theseis, Pract a Theseo

thesmophoria, a. 4.58, legumlatio.

thus, 4.1.57, antique 'thus' dicebant d'irò

TOU BELOW.

thoraces, a. 9.503 Thorax dictor invenisse.

Traylor. a 3.00; 8.31, 8.12, a Thybre rege. ali

a Tiberino, ruge, - από τής ύβρευς

Thypas, a. 4.302, a Thyoneo. quidam dio

Too Duer, quod est maare currere.

Thymbraeus, a. 3.85, a loco Trojac pleno thymbra

Tibur, a.7.670. de fratis nomine

Trayathus, a.7612,8,228, a Trayatha cortate

Teaphone, a. 4,609; 9.4,454; Tiois govou.

Tilane, al Lisso, and This Tive ws.

Tilyrus, Procu ad Bur nam Laconum lingua

tityrus dicitur aries major.

Londrua, a. 8,527, dicit intonat?

Torus, a. 2,2; 1.708; 5,388, a lorlis herbis

lorneus, a. 2.305. fluinus qui aestate siccatur

total, 11.185, plenque . ab co good est lot

traha, 9,1.164, a trahendo.

breve une 4/11/4, unde terrenter francola.

bridens, a. 1.138, tria genera aquarum sunt.

tricterica, a. 4.302, terto groque anno.

Trinacia, a.1.196, ott Tenakos autis Tenatos

(BROIDEUTEU.

Trinacria, a. 1.196. Graceum Est proples tria akça.

triones, a. 1.744, boves qui luran lerant

bispudium, a. 3.90, si tina tremat.

Tritonia, a. 2.171, aut quasi terribilis diro rod

Totiv, aut a Trilone, anne Bocohiae, aut a Trilow

-ide palude Africac.

triumphus, a. 10,775, «no ros Beixp Béveir.

tropacune, a. 10.775, dino Tou Tétatoda.

tinguri, B. 1.69, a tigendo dichim.

timultus, a. 2,486; 8,1; quasi limos multus.

lumula, 11,2 113, modo lerra lumeno,

Livicremis, a. 4.453, crementibus tura.

tus, 4. 1, 57, a hundendo.

liveregora, d. 10 253, coulder levele, que terra yout Varro, a. 11.743, in Illyrico hosten, Varronene nomine 4

Jusci, a 2.781; 5,479; 10,164. Año Too Over.

Justia, a. 1.67, a Justo.

Tyrhema, a. 8, 479; 10, 164, a Tyr heno.

ulna, B,3,105; 9.3,355, 270 Tav alterar.

ululac, B. 8,55, acces, año Tão dhohulen.

ulularunt, a. 4.168, oxoxoypor appellant.

Umbros, a. 12.753, yourd tempore agrosac cladis

imbribus superfuerent 'OuBficus cognominatios.

unedones, 9.1.148, arbuta, quad asperitate sui

plura edi non possunt.

unimammas, a. 11. 651, sine mamma.

webs, a. 1.12, dicta ab orbe, guod antiqual cive-

takes in or bem frebant; wel ab survo, parte

aratri, que muri designabantur.

wi, 9. 2.374, 2000 The opens.

ustrinum, a. 11.201, whi home combusties Est.

was, B.10,20, 'widom', unde et uvas dictas.

uxores, 4.11.458, quase unxores.

tructos, al 111, per your porsure bades

trate-as 14114, yout revolunting

vales, a. 3.443, a in mentis_ varro auctor est.

velatar, 11 3 o49, involutar velo.

Uclia, a. 6.359, - a paludibus, quas Edy dicunt.

velivolum, a.1.224, quod velis volat.

venabula, a. H. 131, tela apla venahir.

venenum, U. 1.688; 4,2, good per venas eat.

Venetia, a. 1.243, a Heneto rege.

Venetus, a. 1.292, Everos Venetus.

Venilia, a. 10.76, good beman det.

Venus, a. 1.720, guidan. propler promplan benian.

Venusea, a. 11. 246, in salis Jackonem Veneris ..

ver a.1.292, 70 Ver.

verbenas, a. 12,120, quidam - verus proxime herbas.

B. 8.65, a viriditate verbenae appellanter.

vergere, a. 6.244. fundere ul patera convertation Vergeliae, 4.1.744; 9.1.138, vere oriuntur

berreculum, 4,1,39, beneze est habere.

vensu, 11.5, 119. 11 verrendo.

versulus, a. 2.62, good faule se - vertit.

berlex, a. 1.117, circumacla in se unda.

Vezanus, A. 6.273, non Sanus.

bespellones, a. 11.143, a vespera primum vesper-

ones, demde ocapillones dochi videntin.

Vesta, a.1.292, and this Errius _ . vel quad varies postita sit nobus.

a. 2.296, quod via sua stet.

vestibulum, 11.2.469, vel quod januam vestiat,

vel quoniam Vestae consecration est.

a. 6. 273, uli decent a vislam dectum per in-

-minutionen: alici quasi non stabulum (quod dicunt. vola enun dicitu media par pedis.

nulles illie dit: in limine enim solus est

transities).

bettellam, a. S. I, a well deminatione.

victimae, a. 1. 334, sacrificia quae post victorion volubilis, a. 1. 234, qui volvitur.

frent.

vietos, a. 3, 31, lentum vimen insolle et flexuosum:

unde et 'vielos' de comos curvos per Senectutan.

vinus, 9. 2,98, de Gracco, nam oivos dicunt

orepora, 9.3.416, quae vi parit.

verago, a 4.36; 12,468, quae voile meplet offician.

Virbius, a. 7.761, Virbium, quasi bis virum.

braga, a. 4.242, decla good in regat.

67790, B, 3.30; 6.47, a vividiore actali.

virosa, 9.1.58, dicta al so guod est virus; ali

fortia accipient a viviles,

vilisator, a.7.179, qui vites genus domonstravit.

vitula, B. 3.30, a visidiore actate dicla.

Q. 1.533. Gracci boves ita 2005, nos vitulos dicimus.

volando, 1. 6.198, alii volando ambulando

volema, a.3, 233; 4.2.88, ab Eo grod manum

impliant. volema antim hallica lingua

bona Et grandia dicuntur.

volulabra, 9.3.411, in quibus se apri volomet.

Vulcanus, a. 8. 414, equis est, it dictios quasi

Volicanus, quod per acrem volet.

X<u>crolibyen</u>, a. 4.42, partim africae anidam <u>Xylobalsamum</u>, G. 2.119. balsamum est arbor ipsa--- Xylobalsamum lignum ipsiis arboris.

Zeus, a.1.388, 200 Tis Buis, id est vita.

III.

FALSE AND POPULAR ETYMOLOGIES.

The great value of Servius' Eliphological notes is apparent to Every reader of his commentary. There are, of course, many derivations offered which are no longer accepted, but many of the words which he altempts to explain still defy certain analysis, and in some of the cases where he offers two optional Elymo · logies for the same word each of these has it's supporters at the present day. In the following pages an attempt is made to collect all his chymologies which may be confidently rejected. In The academy of Nov. 220, 1890, Prof. a. H. Sayce Says of Brugmann's Comparative Grammar: "nowhere else can we learn more plainly how few relatively are the words of which the elignology is indisput--able. It is hardly necessary to disclaim any pretince to completiness of treat-- ment where completeness of treatment is practically impossible. At the same time this paper professes to contain all Servius' elymologies (excluding Proper Names) which, according to the highest and most recent authorities, are no longer tenable. One word of syplanation should be added. In cases where Servins offers lor optional explanations of the same word both are regularly justed, often without comment. Large as the following list is, it might have been

Suce h, cases, i.e., where the Latin word is at most cognate with the Greek, not derived from it. In many cases strivins' statements as to the exact relation between two cognate water words to not a gree with mostern words. These locane regularly omitted, though one or two extreme examples have been retained: fores, acre, 1.449.

(quae foras a periuntur); fundus, Georg. 2.468 (rerum omnium fundamentum).

As often as one of Servius' more permantable clymologies has been found in an earlier writer the passage is added below, but in no case is it definitely stated that he borrowed his note from this course. It is somewhat surprising to find how few of these appear in the extant works of his predecessors and how many of them recur in Isidore, for whom no eliquidogy was too grotesque.

It is hard to imagine that Servius is himself responsible for all thise ingentious is planations. Whether Isidore drew directly upon Servius, as Thile thinks, or upon Servius' sources, as Nettleship maintains, he doubtless preserves many derivations that were offered by Servius' predecessors.

Such works as Palmer's Folk Etymology and Andresen's Deutsche Volks-Etymologic deal chiefly with Folk Etymology in the narrower sense of the term:
where the form of a word is affected by false derivation or mistaken analogy,
or when the signification is warped and perverted from a false relationship

being assumed. Even in this narrow sense of the term our commentions furnished several examples of Folk Etymology. Thus Servius, Aen. 1.172, prefors the derivation arema at aniditate' to haven at harrendo where Vario left on ofstron and an optional specing: the Satine fasina shows that the method he is chancing the correct. On 9.1,59 he says that the old derivation of this' (2000 rov Oblov), led to the Repelling thus. Cases of perverted meaning due to mistaken analogy are more rumerous; see especially the notes on gurgulio, indigets, latious, orichalam, and postumus. For the words indigets and lationes Souries distinctly himself mentions popular etymologies; with these may be compared the comment on Au. 6,342: Same Alciden volunt quidam 200 rips destine, id est a virtule: good non-proceedit, quia a prima actate hor nomen habit ab Alcaso, patre Amphi-tryonis, et stimus agramina ab accidentibus dari.

^{*} Corssen, Vol. I p. 102.

ADOREA, ad alen. 10,67], 'Jumus adoro' id est juxta velires, qui adorare adloqui dicebant: nam edec et adorea laus bellica, quod omnes eum cum grotulatione adloque
bantin, qui in bellis fortitor fecit.

AESCULUS, ad G. 2,291, ab esu dieta.

AMINNEUM, ad 9. 2.97, aminneum vinum dictum est quasi sine minio, id est pulvore; nam album est. Daniel's Servius adds: et alitin: Amineos Aristoteles in politics hoc scribit Thessalos -fuisse, qui suac regionis vites in Italian transtulevint, at que illi; unde nomen infosition.

AMOENUS, ad au. 6,638, amoena autem quae solum amorem praestant, vel ut supra (ad aen. 5.374 sc.) dirimus, quasi amunia, hoc est sine fructu, ut Varro et Carminius docent.

Paulus, p. 2, Says' amoena dicta sunt loca, quae ad se amanda adliciant.

Isidore makes Verrius Flaccus derive 'amoenus' from 'munus', Varro from 'amare';

orig. XIV 9,33: 'amoena loca dicta Varro ait eo quod solum amorem praestent et ad
amanda adliciant: Verrius Flaccus, quod sine munere sint, nec quiequam in his

officii, quasi amunia, ed est sine fructi «'.

ANCILE, ad am. 8, 664, aucile autem dicitur aut quasi undique circumcisum, aut quasi appoixector, id est undique labrum habens.

ANTARIUM, ad am. 11,156, sane hor bellum 'antarium' vocari solitum, quod sit anti urbem, quasi ante aras.

APRICUS, ad Acn. 6,312, quasi atée ppikys, id est sine frigore ut diximus supra (ad Acn. 5,125 sc.).

Cf. Paul. p.2, apricum locum a sole apertim a gracco vocabulo qeiky appellatum, quasi aqeikys, id est sine honore, videlicet frigoris, unde atiam pulatur et africa appellari.

ARA, ad aen. 2,515, dicition a precibus, quas lyracci à cès dicunt.

ad Am. 4,219, velires aras 'asas' dicebant; postia inmulala lillira 's' in 'r' 'aras' dixerunt, sicul Valesios Valerios, Fusios Furios: quod Varro rerundadomanum in lubro quinto plenuo narral.

ARDEA, ad aen. 7,412, Sciendum lamen ardeam avem Kat' åvtigpson diclam, quot brevitate pennarum actius non volat.

ad G. 1.364, andea dicta quasi ardua.

ASYLUM, ad alu. 2,761, dictim 'asylum' quasi 'asyrum'. <u>Daniel's Servius</u> adds: alii 'asylum' ideo dictium, quod nullus inde tolleretur, id est quod outhaodac, hoc est abripi, nullus inde poterat.

ad au. 8, 342, templum misericordiae,... unde nullus posset abduci.

AUGURIUM, ad aen. 5,523, dictum quasi 'avigerium', id est quod aves gerunt.

The same derivation is given ad aen. 1,393; 1,397; 1,398; 2,702; 3,89; 6,198.

if. Paul. p. 2, augur ab avibus gerendoque dictus, quia per cum avium gestus edicitur; sive ab avium gavritu, unde et augurium.

BELLUM, ad aen. 1,22, Katà avtiggaow, a mulla per bella.

Cf. Charis. p. 276,15 K. antiphrasis ut bellum dicitur, quod minime ait bellum.

Donat. ars gram. p. 402,4 K. ut bellum, hor ext minime bellum.

BIDENTES, ad Aen. 4,57, 'bidentes' autem dictae sunt quasi biennes, quia neque minores, neque maiores licebat hostias dare, sunt ctiam in ovibus duo eminent-

· iores dentes inter octo, qui non nici eirca bimatum apparent. Ad aen. 6,39.

'bidentis' autem ut disimus supra over sunt circa bimatum, habentis duos dentes
eminentiores.

Services here combines two different derivations. The derivation from 'annus' is mentioned by Aulus Gellius, who devotes a whole chapter to the word 'bidentis', and approved by Norius Marcellus.

Cf. Gell. XVI 6,13, Scriptim invenimus in commentariis quibus dam ad jus ponitificum pertinentibus, 'bidennes' primo dictas, d'éllèra inmissa, quasi 'biennes', tum longo usu loquendi corruption vocem esse et ex'bidennir bus' 'bidenles' factim, quoniam id videbalin esse diche facilies lenius que.

This whole passage from Gellius is borrowed by Macrob. Sat. VI. 9.

Cf. also Non. Marc. Lib. 1, p. 53 M: bidentis qui existimant ob lan causam oves a Vergilio dictas quod duos dentés habeant, pessime a vilio intellegant.

... Et melius intellegi polest, si bidennis quasi biennis diseris auctoritate.

BRUMA, ad Acn. 2,472, dicta. quasi Boax à quae, id est brevis dies.

ad 9. 1.211, bruma dicta u brevioribus diebus.

BURIS, an G. 1470, quasi Boos over, quod sit in similitudinem candae bovis.

Daniel's Servins adds: ali:...: buris enim est covertur, anti igni domatur,
id est amburitur.... vario ait t totim burin indici ab urbe.

CAESARIES, ad aen. 1,540; 8,659: a caedendo dicta.

CALAMISTRUM, ad Acn. 12,100, acus maior, quae calefacta et adhibita intorqueat

Cf. Varz. L.L.V., 129, calamistium, quod his calquetis in cinere capillus ornatir.

CALCULUS, ad G. 2,180, dicties, quod sine molestia sui brevitati calcetir.

CASSES, CASSUS, ad an. 2.85, cassum est quasi quassum et nihil continens; name et vas quassum, quod humorem in se non continet et est vacuum. unde et relia casses, quod multim in se vacui habeant. ad aen. 11, 104, 'eassis' vacuis : unde et retia 'casses' dicimus, et vestimenta araneorum casses dicuntir.

G. Non. p. 45,9 M, cassum veteres in one posuerunt. Et arbitandum est Eins verbi proprietation magis ab arancarum cassibus dictam, quod sint leves et nullius ponderis, non, ut quibus dam videtiur, quasi quassum.

CASTOR, ad G. 1,58, castores autem a castiando dicti sunt.

CASTRA, ad Gen. 3,519, diela autem 'castra' quasi casta, vel quod illic castra.

Actur libido: nam numquam his intererat mulier.

CATUS, ad aen. 1,423, id est ingeniosus año tou kaleobal.

6 f. Donak. ad Ter. Andr. V 2,14, catus: callidus, doelus, ardens, #402 to Kaiew. unde Calo dichis. ingmiorum Enim igneus vigor esse videlur.

Momen 'c' deliació: nam Gracci aixas vocant animalium receptacula.

Servius widently means to connect 'caular' and dolas' etymologically,



not merely to point out an interesting coincidence in form. That the initial "c" in the Latin word presented no serious difficulty to him may be inferred from his Explanation of CAULON, ad Alm. 3,553, "Auton mous est Calabriae or."

CEDRIA, ad am. 6,180, cedria dicia est quasi karopévys sovos vypov, id est arboris umor ardentis.

ad Aen. 7, 178, 'E cedro'. unde est cedria.

CERNULUS, CERNUUS, ad Ren. 10,894, cernuus equus dicitir, qui cadit in faciem, quasi in cam partim cadeus qua cernimus: unde et pueri quos m ludis vide. mus ca parti, qua cernunt, stantis, cernuli vocantir, ut etiam Varro in ludis theatralibus stocet.

G. Non. p. 21,2 M., cernuus dicitur proprie inclinatus, quasi quod terram cernat.

CHELYDRUS, ad 9.3,415, 'chelydri' dicti quasi chersydri, qui et in aquis et in terris morantur: nam xégoov dicimus terram, aquam vero 5800.

metar sunt, olim gladir ponebantur, ques circumibant. dieti anten circuses ab ensibus, eirca ques currebant.

ad G. 3, 18, circenses dich sunt, quia exhibebantur in circuita Eusibus positis; licet alii a circumeundo dicant circenses vocari.

If also the comments on cortina, ad am. 3.92, and carcer, ad am 1,54;5, 145.



CIRCUMVOLAT, ad Am. 3,233, aut circum praedam volat uncis pedebus: aut inha volam amplectific praedam: unde et involare etc. See VOLANDO.

CLARIGATIO, ad Aun. 9,52, a claritate vocis.

ad Am. 10,14, aut a clara voce qua ulebalir paler paléalis, aut a Kλήρφ, hoc est sorbe.

CLASSIS, ad aen. 1,39, dicta est à mò târ kaxar, id est a lignis. So ad aen. 6,1.

CLIENS, ad alem. 6,609, si enim clientes quasi colentes sunt Etc.

COLINA, ad alen. 3, 134, ab so good ibi ignis colatur.

Cf. Varz. de vila pop. Rom. lib. I. ap. Non. p. 55, 19 M.: culina: dicta ab Eo equod ibi colebant ignem.

Pythonis lichis est, vel quod certà illine responsa fundantin, quasi certina, vel quod est verius, quia cor illic valis lenelin. alii cortinam quasi ortinam tradunt, quod inde vox oriatur.

ud Aln. 6,347, corlina dicla est aut quod con tineat, aut quod bipus saephis erat corio serpentis, ut diximus eupra: aut certi recundum Graecam elijuologiam o'TI Tŷr Kopyr Teives ŋTOL TIVAOTEL, id est quod extendit puellam, ut'maiorque videri'.

CURA, ad am. 1,208; 4,1, cura dicta ab es quod cor urat.

Cf. Varo LL VI, 46, eura quod cor wat.

Omit

Paul. p. 35, cura dicta est, quasi coreda, vel quia cor urat.

CUNABULA, ad Bucol. 4,23, lectuli in quibus infantis jacere consueverunt:

vel loca, in quibus nascuntur, quasi equabula; nam KVELV est Gracce niti.

DEFRUTUM, ad G. 2,93, dictum, quod defraudatur et quasi fraudem patitur.

DELUBRUM, ad Acu. 2,225, delubrum dicitur quod uno lecto plura complectitur rumina, quia uno lecto diluitur, alii, at Cincias, dicunt, delubrum esse locum anti simplum, abi aqua currit, a dilucudo, (a deluendo, NIIIlestip. Contrib. p. 429).

ad Aen. 4,56. a Similar Explanation is given with this addition:

[vel .propler tectum conjunctions] and certic simulacrum agreem deinbrum dicimus, a libro, hoc est paso liquo faction, quod Graece Sóxvov dicitur.

Janiel's Servius ad Alen. 2,225 altribulis this Explanation 'a delibra
Tione corticis' to Masurius Sabinus, and quotis another from Varro, 'rerum

divinarum libro TXIX': aut in quo loco dei dicalum sit simulacrum, ut (sicut)

in quo figunt candelam, candelabrum appellant, sie in quo deum porunt,

delubrum dicant.

Nettleship, Lectures and Essays, p. 239, has compared two parallel passages in Macrobius and Paulus, and suggests a possible inference as to the source of Servius' information. "Macrobius (3.4.3) has one note, Paulus, p. 73, has another, on this word. But the substance of both notes is combined by Servius on Acn. 2.225. Paulus says 'delubrum dicebant fustem

delibration, hoc set decortication, quem venerabantin pro deo'. Servius not only gives this Explanation, but also those quoted in Macrobius from Varro's Rerum Divinarum; and much the same comment necurs, with an addition, in Servius on Aca. 4,56. The impression left is that both Macrobius and Servius were copying from an article in Versius Flaccus, of which only a short extract has survived in the Epitome of Paulus."

DEUS, ad Am. 12,139, nam quod gracce déos, latine timor vocative, inde deus dicties est, quod omnis religio sit timoris.

4. Paul. p. 50, deux dictus, quod ei nihil desit, ... sive a Graeco Séos, quod significat metum, eo quod hominibus metus sit.

EBUR, ad aen. 1, 592, ebur a barro diction, id est elephanto.

EXTUDERAT, ad aen. 8, 665, studiose fecuat.

may after all he cojuale.

* FANUM, ad G. 1,10, Cincius et Cassius aiunt ab Evandro Faunum deum ap
pelalium ideoque aedes sacras 'faunas' primo appellalas, postia faua dicta,

et sx 20, qui fulura praecinvent fauaticos dici.

Cf. Paul. p. 62, Farum a Fauno diction, sive a fando +c.

Cornel. Fronto. p. 277 Niebuhr, Fanum Fauno consecratum; unde Fauni appellabantur prus et illi que vagabantir fanatici.

FATISCUNT, ad au. 1,123, fatiscunt abundanter aperiuntur; 'fatim' enun abundanter dicemus, unde et adfatim, hiscere autem aperiri.

* Neitherhip, Lechius 15 mays, p. \$50 ff. and Coch. 1. het lex. p. 1157, maintains that 'Faunus' may gland for Jonous (- povos) and mean originally "the speaker". If 50, 'farmin' and 'Faunus'

FERA, ad am. 1, 215, feras dicimus aut quod omni corpore feruntier, aut quod naturali utuntur dibertali et pro desiderio eno feruntur. So ad am. 2,51.

FLAGELLA, ad G. 2,299, dieuntur summae arborum parles, ab so quod ventorum crebro: sustinent flaties.

Cf. Varr. R.R. 1,31.3. neque ex se polist rivere vilem, quam vocant minorem flagellum, maiorem ctiam unde uvae nascuntur, palmam. prior, lilira una mutata, declinata a venti flatu, similiter flabellum ac flagellum. FLAGRANTIA, ad Aen. 1,436, quotiens incendium signification, quod flatu alitur, per 'l' dicimus, quotiens odor, qui fracta apecie major est, per 'l' dicimus.

* FLAMINES, ad Aen. 8,664, a filo quo ulibantir, flamines dieti sunt quasi filamines. So ad Aen. 10,270.

Cf. Var. L.L. V 84, good . - caput cinction habebant file, flamines dicti.

Paul. p. 62, Flamen Dialis diches, quod filo assidue veletur; indeque appellatur flamen, quasi filamen.

FOEDUS, ad aen. 1,62, diction vel a fetialibus, id est Sacerdotibus per quos

fiunt foedura, vel a porca foede, hor est lapidibus occisa, ut ipse 'et

Caesa jung (bant foedera porca). The same explanation of given and wen. 8,641

und ad aen. 12.109. On aen. 8.641 Daniels dervius adds: Cicero-foedera a

fich putat dicta. G. ad aen. 4,242 fetiales a foedere

Cf. Paul. p. 54, forder appellation ab 20, quod en pariscendo forde * Varrois Explanation of this word is now generally rejected though Dr. Vit says it is confirmed by an inscription ap. Greater, 227.6.

hostia necaretur. Vergilius: "et caesa jungetant foedera porca". Vel quia in foedere enles porcalas fides.

FORMICA, ad am. 4,402, same 'formica' dicta est ab co, quod ore micas feral.
FORMOSUS, ad am. 1,359, formosus a forma, ut a specie Epiciosus oc.

ad am. 8,453, - nam forvum est calidum: unde et formosos dici-

cf Paul. p. 59, Forma significat modo faciem ciùisque rei, modo calidam, ut, quim exta, quae dantur, deforma appellantur. Et Calò ait de quodam aedi fico uestate frigedo, hume formedo.

FORES, ad aen. 1, 449, fores proprie dicuntur quae foras aperiuntur, siculapud veteres fuit.

FRAGRANTIA, va. FLAGRANTIA.

FRENOS, ad Alen. 8,230, nam et frendere significat densibus frangere -- et

FUNDUS, ad G. 2.468, fundus dicitar ab lo, quod sit rerum omnum funda-

FURCILLAE, ad G. 2,389, nam 'cillere' est movere, unde et furcillae dictae dunt, quibus frumenta cillentin.

FUNUS, ad am. 1,727, funera dieuntur, quod funes meensos mortiis prae.

ferebant. So ad am. 6,224 and ad am. 11,143, where another Explanation is

offered: am a jungendo, quod co supremo in to que decesset, officeo fungenes,

vel quod hi qui mortii sunt' vita functi' dicuntur.

Cf. Donat. ad Ter. Andr. 1,1,88; in funus': in ipsum officium aut in frompam exsequiarum: quod a funalibus dietum est et uncis et cuneis candela viocum, quiba delibuti-funus cere. Tometis infigurtir.

FURES, FURTUM, ad Alen. 2, 18, nam et furlûm ideo dieilâr, quod magis per tenebras admittalâr; unde fures qui quasi per furvum lempus, hoc est nigrum, aliquid subripiunt. So ad Alen. 9, 348.

ad 4.3,407, fur autem a furvo dictus est, ... aut certe a Gracco venit; nam fur paje vocatur.

The derivation of 'fur' from 'furoum' is altributed to Varro (in XIV rerun divinarium libro) by Gellius, 1,18,4; to Varro (rerun humanar-um lib. XIV.) by Nomius p. 50,9 M. Gellius humself explains 'fur' as the Latin representative of five.

GENER, ad am. 11,472, ides dicitur, quia ad augendum genus adhibetur

Omit.

HARENA, ad am, 1,172, quaeritur, habeat neene nomen hot adspirationem. Et Varro sic definit si ab ariditate dicitur non habet, si ab harmdo, ut in fabricis videnus, habet. melior lamen est superior eliqueologia.

HEROAS, ad Buc. 4,35, quidam a lerra dictos volunt, quod lerra eca dicta set; unde muto nati creduntiar homines, que nomen a matie traverent INCLITA, Ad Aen. 6,781, inclità Graccum est: nam Khutov gloriosum dicunt.

Cf. Paul. p. 39 P. Clutum Graeci KAUTÓV dicunt. Unde accepta praepositione fit inclitus.

INDIGENAE, ad Ocu. 8,314 and 8,328, id est inde geniti, dutóxbores.

INDIGETES, ad am. 12,794, indigetes die duplici natione dieuntur: vel seemodum hucretium, quod mullius rei egeant, qui ait (II, 650 sc.) 'nihil undiga curae' - - - vel certe indigetes sunt die ex hominibus facti, et dicti indigetes quasi in dies agentes. The fuller version adds: vel quod nos deorum indigetamus - - -, alii patrios deos indigetes diei debere tradunt, alii ab invocatione indigetes dictos volunt, quod'indigeto' est precor et invoco.

dis agentes, abusive omnes generalitér, quasi nullius rei egentes.

(in incorrect form Indigens appears in a Pompeian inscription, C.I.L. 1.06. I. p. 283. upon which the Editor remarks: "Indigens' pro indiges how solo loco reperition, ni fallor ex fabrili errato.

INFERIAE, ad am. 10,519, inferiae sunt sacra mortuorum, quod inferis solventir. S. ad am. 11,81.

INSERTAS, ad Acu. 3,152, aut chalialas; aut nou seratas, ut sit quasi inscrtas id est non chausas, et dictum quomodo ... 'compostus' pro 'compositus'.... Daniel's Scrouns adds vel 'insertas fenestras' quas lumine suo luna inserverat, at inserendo, quod se per primes insereret.

INVOLARE, ad Alen. 3, 233, 'involare' dicimus intra volam tenere. So ad 9. 2,88.

See VOLANDO.

IRRITUM, ad Ocn. 7,421, in cassum id est in irritum: incassum autim tractum est a cassibus, id est a petibus.

JUBAR, ad Aen. 4,130, proprie 'jubar' lucifer dicitur, quod jubas lucis effundit:
est autém lucifer intérdum Jovis: nam et antiqui 'jubar' quasi 'juvar' dicebant.

JUNIPER, ad Buc, 7,53, Verrius Flaecus juniperum juvenem pirum ait.

NAOI, ad 9.1,63, nam et Graece populi laoi dicuntur a lapidibus.

The resemblance between Lao's people and Laas stone is implied in Hom.

Il. XXIV 611, Laoùs Sè Libous Holyoe Kpoviw, and so Pindar explains the word from
the legend of Deucalion, O.9, 66, KTLOOKOBAV Liberor yovor · Laoi & drúpe ao Dev.

LATEX, ad Aen. 1,686, proprie aqua est ab co quod intra terrae venas lateat.

This derivation is accepted by Stowasser, Dunkle Wörler, p.5, "Richtig schon Isidor XIII 20, later proprie liquor fontis, quod in terra lateat." It is surely better to pegard latex as the Latin representative of Láraf, with which it is sound for sound identical.

LATRONES, then 12,7, est Graciere; name trejeven decent obseque et service mirrorde, unde lationes vocantier conducti milites. Varro timen dicet, hoc nomen posse habere etiam kalinam eliquiologiam, ut lutrones dicti sint quasi laterones, quod circa lutra regum sunt, quos nunc satellites vocant. Daniels Services adds, latrones, ab latendo.

The same three derivations are mentioned by Varro, L.L. VII 52.

Cf. Paul. p. 85, Latrones antiqui cos dicebant, qui conducti militabant, drò Tis Latgeirs. At nunc viarum obsessores dicuntur, quod a latere adoriuntur, vel quod latente insidiantir.

LEGUMEN, G. 1,74, dicitur quod manu legatur nec sectionem requirat.

9.1,199, manu legeret; hime quidam volunt declum legumen.

It may be noted here that the latest etymology offered for this word is also due to the feeling that 'legene' in itself is not sufficient to Explain 'legumina'. Stowasser, Dunkle Wörter, p. 29, proposes legere + "umina."

"Umen von were, wie flumen von fluere, namen von meere, acumen von acuere gebildet, bedeutet ersichtlich Hülle, Hülle."



LITUS, Aen. 2,557, quod antim Donatus dicit, Islus' locum esse ante aras, a litando dictim; vel quod litus illud spatium desiquatur, patione caret: nam a litando 'Li' brevis est, et stare non potest versus.

an. 5, 163, 'lites' est omne quod aqua adhitur.

ef. Sueton, pelique p. 244,5 Rriffers, lities, quidquid aqua adhiitur.

LUCUS, am. 1,22, lucus a non lucando.

Aen. 1, 441, 'lucus' autem dicitur quod non luccat, non quod sint ibilumina causa religionis, ut quidam volunt.

ef. Quint, 1.6.34, Etiamne a contrariis aliqua sinemus trahi, ut 'lucus', quia umbra opacus parum luceat, et 'ludus', quia sit longissime a lusu, e.

Charis. p. 276, 15 K, autiphrasis. ut bellum. et lucus, quod minime luceat.

Diomed. p. 462, 15 K, antiphrasis .. ut bellum .- et lucus, quod minime luccat.

LUGENTES, (campi) Aun. 6.441, quasi lucis egentes.

LUSTRUM, Alen 1,607, aut 'lustrabant' inambrabant, unde lustra et ferarum cubilia et lupanaria per contrarium dicimus, quia parum inlustrantur.

MACTARE, alen. 4,5%, 'maetant' verbum sacroum, Kat' Ed gyptopor dictim, at ad-olere; nam 'mactare' proprie est 'magis augere'.

G. Paul. p. 90, mactus magis auctus.

Sucton, reliq. p. 275 R. mactatum autem quasi magis auctumi.

Non. p. 341,16, mactare est magis augere.

MAGMENTUM, ad aen. 4,57, quasi mains augmentum.

if. Paul. p. 91, magnentatunt, mages augmentation.

MANES, ad am, 1,139, 'manum' enin antiqui borum dicebant, unde. Per antiphrasin

ud Aen, 3,63, the Explanation Kata avtiquant is repealed, and another mentioned: all manes a manando dictos intellegent: nam animabus plena tent loca inter lunarem et terrenum circulum, unde et defluent.

ef. Paul. p. 87 . B. inferi di manes, ut subpliciter appellati bono essent, et in carmine Saliari Cerus manuo intellegitus creator bonus. Cf. Fest. Qu. VIII, 38; Paul p. 131.

Parl. p. 149. Manes di ab auguribus vocabantur, quod eos per omnia manare credebant, eozque deos superos alque inferos dicebant.

MEDIUS FIDIUS, ad aen. 8,275, 'communem deum' inter des atque homines: un de medius-fedus decties

ad Am. 4,204, ut Sallustius 'quam medius fidus veram licet mecum recognoscas': id est sis dichis medius: fidus id est 1005 vios, Lovis filius, id est Hercules, medium dexit lestem.

Cf. Paul. p. 131, Medius fidius compositum videlin et significare Iovis filius, id est Hercules, quod Iovem Gracce A la et nos Iovem, ac fidium pro filio, quod Aache anteu pro L'elitera O utébantin. Quidam existimant jusquirandum esse per divi fidem: quidam per divini temporis, id est dici fidem.

MUSTELA, ad Acu. 2. 468; 9.744, 'télum' diehim a longifiedine : unde et mustéla décitur, quasi mus longus.

OPPETERE, ad Ren. 1,96, ore terram petere, id est mori.

ORICHALCUM, ad Am. 12,87, quod et splendorem auri et avris duriliam possideret.

es aire et auro, sive quod colorem habeat aureum. Orichalaum sane dieitur, quia in montuosis locis invenitur. Mons elenim Graece o cos appellatur.

OSCILLA, ad G. 2,389, dieta sunt ab es, quod in his cillerentur, id est movernlur ora: nam 'eillere' est movere. <u>Daniel's Servius</u> adds: oscilla autem dieta,

Nive quoniam capita et ora hostium in summis pertieis-figebantur, sive quia

hunc iusum Osci dicuntur frequentir recourse et rem per Italiam sparsisse.

OSTIUM, ad den. 6,43, nam Viliuvius qui de archilictorica scripsit, ortium dicit per quod ab aliquo arcemur ingressu ab obstando dichim, aditum ab adeundo, per quem ingredimur.

"Falso Servius 'ostium - ingredimer' l'ilinois l'ilbut." Thile.

PALAESTRA, ud 9.2,531, vel «πο της πάλης, id est a luciatione, vel ἀπο τοῦ

πάλλεν, hot est a motie wruse, nam duch sorte luctaulur.

Palaestra who discressed to Mercury her brothers athicke contists, for which nearon all wrestling was Known by her name.



passum, et s. 2,93, dicitur a patiendo; nam decoquitor muslim et incle
fit passum. Cf. Non. p. 551,22, vano de vila populi Romani (i6, I: passam nominavant, se un vindemia avan diatus coction legerent canque passe vicent in tole adure.

PAUSIA, ad 9.2,86, a paviendo dicta, id est hinderdo; aller enim ex se oleum non facit.

PECUS, ad acn. 1, 435, a pascendo.

POLLINCTORES, ad acn. 9,485, qui mortiris os polline obline bant.

PORRICIAM, ad acn. 5, 236, ed est porro jaciam.

Cf. Paul. p. 273, poriciam porro jaciam.

POSTUMUS, ad lien. 6,763, poslumus est post humationem parentis creatus.

G. Var. L.L. 9, 60, postumus. post patris morten natus.

Fest. Qu. XII. 8. p. 306 P. postumus cognominatur post patris mortine natus.

Caesellius Vinder ap. Gell. II. 16.5. 'postima proles' non eum significat,
qui patie mortio, sed qui postremo loco natus est sicuti Silvius, qui acuta
jam sene l'ardo serveque partir est editus.

PRECIAE, ad G. 2,95, quasi praecoquar, quod anté alias coquanter.

PROCUL, ad am. 3,13, 'procul' est quasi pono ab oculis.

ad am. 6,10, proeul enim est quod prae oeulis est, et quod porro ab.

* PERNIX, ad 9.3,230, a pernitudo bractum est.

It seems much better, with Vanice K and wharton, to derive permix from perma, 'Strong in the ham', For term. ef. fel-ex. In the old etymology it is hard to see what become, of the 't' of 'nitor'.

PRUNA, acn. 11, 788, a perurendo dicta est.

C(. Paul. p. 283, pruina dicta, quod fruges ac virgulla .permat,

RECINUS, Uem. 1, 282, pecinus autine dicitur ab eo, quod post lergum reicitur, quod
unlgo majorte decust.

of Var. L.L. V. 132, ab reiciendo ricinium dectum.

RURA, acm. 1, 430, Gracce L'évoix dicuntur. aphaencsis ergo sermonem fecit

SANCIRE, alen. 12,200, 'sancire' autem proprie est sanctem aliquid, id est con- secration facere puso sanquine hostine: et declam sanction, quase san- quine consecration.

SCOPULUS, am. 1,180, ed est specula.

Acu.1,45, aut a apeculando dictus, aut a légimente navium, 2000 Toû Toû

SCUTRA, <u>G. 1.110</u>, ... Scafébris bullitionibus. unde vulgo vasa, ubi calida soletfieri scultae appellantur.

SECURIS, aen. 1, 292, quasi semicuris.

SEGNIS, am. 1,423; 2,374; id est sine igni. (cf. m. repl' of CATUS quotid above).

This etymology is doubtful at best, and unless Jervius means only se igni it is phonetically impossible. Itowasser, Dunkle Worler, p. 10, quotis Isid. or.

- X 19, (seguis aus se igne) in support of his Explanation of 'prospere'.

SENATORES, ad Aen. 5,758, Lenatores antèm ali a Lonecta actate, ali a sinendo diclos accepiunt.

ad <u>Acn. 1.426</u>, legitur apud quosdam, Bruture cos qui se in liciendio regebro juvessent regisse in consilum, cumque ordinem senatum a ppellatum, quod una sensessent... alii senatum a sensetute hominum, † que bi allecti trant, dictum volunt, qui apud Gracero y Epovo ia appellatur.

SEPULTUS, ad am. 3,41, 'sepucto' modo mortio vel jacenti significat --; nam sepultus est quasi sine pulsu. non enim hunc sepuchim possumus diere, cum
sepuctura non sit in hoe rite facto, sed fortiita sit obrutus terra.

Cf. Donat: ad Ter. Andr. 1.1.101, Sepulcoum Kar'a'v Tippaoir, ut disimus, qued sine pe pulcra sit: an quod ibi sine pulcu sint, id est, mortui? --- sepulcoum somm a sepelconto diction.

SINISTRUM, ad ac. 2.693, a sinendo dictim.

Cf. Fist. Qu. XV. 13, p. 502 f. Sinistrae aves sinistrumque est sinistrum auspicium, id quod sinat-ficri.

SOLIUM, ad acu. 1,506, dictum quasi solidum.

per antistoichon, quasi sodium a sedundo.

SPARUS, ad alen. 11,682. Varro ait sparum telum missile, a piseibus ducia smilitudine,
qui spari vocantir. alii sparus a spargendo dici pulant.



ef Paul. p. 489, spara parvissimi generis jacula a epargendo dicta.

STELLA, Am. 5,42, poctice dixit: nam si stellar a stando dictar sunt, non fugantive; semper enim-fixar sunt practir planetas.

SUDUM, Am. 5,529, est quasi sub udum, serenum post pluvias, ut ver sudum.

Daniel's Servius adds, alii 'kudum' semindum volunt dici, cum per nubes ad nos perveniat solis iches non integer.

TELUM, Acn. 2,468; telum enim dicitur secundum Braecam etymologiam à 700 77/20062 quaquid longe jaci polist. So ad Acn. 8,249; 9,507; 9,744.

lj. Fest. Qu. XVI, 8, p. 556 P., Iela proprie dici videntur ea, quae missilia sunt, ex Graeco videliect travelato corum nomine, quoniam elli tydoller missa dicunt quae nos ennius.

TERRITORIUM, acu. 5,755, dictum quasi leviborium britum bubus et aratro.

TORUS, am. 5.388, 'torus' a lortis diches est herbis. So ad acn. 2.2: 1,708.

ef. Non. 11, 11, I ororum et l'oralium designator est Varro de vità pop. Rom. lib. I:
quod fronde lecticae strucbantin, ex co herba lorta l'orum appellation.

Lee, however, Varro, L.L. V. 167, Torus a torvo, quod is in promptie TUMULTUS, Au. 2.486 and Acu. 8.1; dictus quasi, timor multis.

if lee Phil 111, 13, qued est enem aland la multies suse perhecteles landa, est major timor oreatier? unde chian nomen duchum est lumultus.

TUS, 9.1,57, Jane 'lus' modo sine aspiratione dicimus; nam antiqui 'thus' dicebant ἀπὸ τοῦ θείου: quod displicuit; tura enim a tundendo dicta osse voluerunt,
a glebis tunsis, cum quibus dicitur flueus de arboribus coalescere.

ef. Charis. p. 75, 13 K., tus a tundendo sinc adspiratione dicitur, quamvis Julius Modestus 270 700 Over tractum dicat.

URBS, Alen. 1, 12, webs dicta ab orbe, quod antiquae civitates in orbem fiebant; vel ab urvo, parte aratri, quo muri designabantur.

Cf. Varro. L.L. V, 143, quare et oppida, quae prius erant circumducta aratro, ab orbe et urvo utbes.

URI, 9.2,374, dich' wei' d'Hò Tŵr opfwr, id est a montibus.

VATES, Alen. 3, 443, vales a vi mentis appellatos, Varro auctor est.

See, however, Varro, L.L. VII, 36, antique poetas Vales appellabant a versibus vienais.

VENENUM, Ch. 1,688, benenum dictum quod per venas cat.

an. 4,2, quia per venas amor currit -- sicut venenum.

VERBENAE, an. 12,120, quidam sane veris proximi herbas verbenas dicunt.

Buc. 8,65, a viriditate verbenae appellantur.

VESTIBULUM, then 1,464, but quart farman vesteal, out quantum Vestue connecta

ten. b. 2/3, vestibulum at Varro ducit, etiquologiae non habet propanta

-tem, sed fet pro capta ingenii: nam vestibulum, ut supra diximus, dection ab

co, quod januam vestiat, alii dicunt a Vesta dictum per imminutionem: nam

Vestae limen est consecratum, alii dicunt ab eo, quod nullus illic stet; in lim
ine enim solus est biausitus: quomodo vesanus dicitur non sanus, sie vestibul
-um quasi non stabulum.

Sucpicius Apollinaris, quoted with approval by Gellius XVI, 5, derives vestibulum from ve + stabulum, but gives a different force to the prefix. Nomius, p. 53, pre. Jers this Explanation to that from Vesta.

VICTIMA, am. 1,334, victimae. Lacrificia quae post victoriam funt:

Cf. Fest. Qu. XVI, 25, p. 562 . P. victimam Aclius Stilo ait esse vitalum ob ejus vigorem. alii ant quae vincta adducatin ad altare aut quae ob hostis victos immol--etus.

VIPERA, G. 3, 416, quae vi parit

VIRGA, am. 4,242, dicta quod vi regat.

VIRGO, Buc. 3, 30; 6, 47; a viridiore actale.

VIROSA, G.1,58, dicta ab es, quod est virus; alii fortia accipiunt a viribus.

VITULA, Buc, 3.30, a viridiore actale dicta.

Um. 1,533, Gracci boves itadors, nos vitulos dicimus.

VOLANDO, Aca, 6,198, alii 'volando' ambulando dicunt: vola enim dicitir media pars pedis seve manus.

Cf. Non. Marc. p. 32,31 M., involare est inruere, insilire, aut a volatu aut a vola, id est media manu, dictum.

ADDENDA.

AMELLUS, 9. 4,278, Mella flumus Galliae est, juxta quem hace herta plumina nasci-

Serveus' explanation scenes to be organisted by Vergil's line, 9.4,278, 'et enva legant prope flumina Mellai. See Wharlon, Elizana Lalina, p. 4," amellus starwort: Gardish for "ampellos 'loved by bees', fr. "ampis bee (Mapelt am, and p disappearing in Celfic: see Stokes B B. 4.194), cf. OHG, impi and Eptis gnat?"

CADAVER, Aen. 6,481, caduci. a cadendo; unde et cadavera dicta.

An. 8,264, Ladaver est corpus nondum sepultum, dictum cadaver quod careat honore sepulturae.

quod sepullura carebant 'cadavera' della.

CARCER, Am. 1,54, dictus quasi arcer ab arcendo. So ad 9,3.104, ab arcendo dictus.

Alu. 5,145, 'carceres' quasi 'arceres' secundum Varronem.

Cf. Varr. L.L.V, 151, carcer a coercendo.

V, 153, carceres dicti, quod coereuntur equi.

Varro at least attempted to account for the initial 'c'. To Services us such explanation would seem necessary. Lee CAULAE.



CURCULIO, G.1,186, Varro ait hoe nomen per antistocchon dictum, quasi gurgulio, quomiane paene nihil est nise guttur.

DIRA, aen. 4,453, dira enim deorum ira est.

aen. 3, 235, Sabini et Umbri, quae nos mala, dira appellant.

ef. Paul. p. 49, dirus, dei ira natus.

Non. Marc. p. 30,14, dirum. quasi deorum ira inmissim.

FRATRIA, Alen. 7,286, Argos dipsion..., apud quos erat magna Aociclas enter los qui uno pules utebantur: unde et fratias dixerent des tos qu'extres.

* INSTAURATA, Au. 2,15, 'instar' autim est ad similitudinem: unde non restaurata sed instaurata dicuntur aedificia ad antiquam similitudinem facta.

Cf. Paul. p.79, instaurari ab instar dictum, cum aliquid ad pristinam similitudinem reficitur.

Macrob. Sat. 1. 11.5, ... isque instauratitus dicties est, ... a pedintegratione, ut Varroni placet, qui instaurare ait esse instar novare.

MALUS, Alea. 5,487, dictus est, vel quia habet instar mali en summitate, vel quia quasi quibusdam malis ligueis congitur, quorum volubilitate vela facilius Elevantur.

PAGANUS, G. 2.382, 'pagi' d'Hò The Thyler, i.e. a fontibus, circa quos villue consuevcrant condi: unde et pagani dicti sunt, quasi ex uno fonte potantes.

Cf. Paul. p. 121, pagani a pagis dicti. pagi dicti a fontibus quod ladem aqua uterentur. Aquae enim lingua dorica Txydi appellantur.

* "Instaurare" may be cognate with "instar", but is hardly derived from it.

PROPER NAMES.

No part of a language allows freer play to popular eigenologizing than its Proper Names, for no part of a language is more difficult to Explain. Servius himself appreciated in some measure the difficulty of this part of his task. On Acu. 7.678 he says that it is not surprising that many conflicting Explanations are officed for ancient Italian names, 'name antiquitas ipsa creavit errorem'. On A.1.273 Daniel's Servius quotes a great many explanations of the name 'Roma'. These are prefaced by the remark: Sed de origine et conditore wrois diversa a diversis biaduntar'. Accordingly many such words as Argiletium (A.8.345); Aventinus (A.7,657), Palatinus (A.8,51), are provided with several etimologies each.

No attempt is here made to pronounce upon all Servius' explanations of Proper Names, but the following brief list will show most of the phases of popular elignologizing which are to be expected in an ancient commentary upon words of this class. "False elignologies are of themselves the fruitful causes of myths" (Sayer, Science of Language, Vol. II. p. 259). "The eponymous heroes from whom thibes and mations have been supposed to derive their names owe their exist-

respect to the same popular eliquidogizing se' (Ibid. p. 247). In our commentary mights are recounted usque ad nauseau, and the hero eponymous appears on almost every page. Sometimes these ancient tales are rejected as fabulous and rational explanations inserted to replace them. Thus Servius Explains away the stories of the origin of the Myrmidones (Aen. 2.7), the strange birth of Opion (Aen. 1,535), of Minotawas (Aen. 6.14), the sherwolf that suckled Romenlus and Remus (A. 1.273).

In any language foreign words are especially liable to correption. If.

Paul, p. 13. "Alumento pro Laumedonte a veteribus Romanis needem adsuctis

Graceae lingual dictum 13t. Sie Melo pro Vilo, latamitis pro Gampuede, Alphius

pro Alpheo dicebatian." Also Paul, p. 6. (v. Alexdo); p. 31 (v. latamitism); p. 89 (v. Melo).

If a language could represent Tavopensons by Catamitus, \(\subseten \) exist by Stimula,

it is not surprising to find its ancient commentators offering numerous popular

etymologies for its Proper Names - and especially for names of foreign origin—

as they manfully tried to assign meanings to these unintelligible words by

deriving them from words of similar sound. Many of these explanations are

obviously suggested by well-known peculiarities of climate, product or character.

Finally may be mentioned one or two examples of a perverse ingenity' which discovers a certain appropriateness in the names of some of the actors in the almost . Not content with the statement on Acn. 12,891, "Dapix, aptim nomen medico; have 'Godd' Gracci dicunt curare". Servius has two curious comments on Achales' hame, ad Acu. 1,174 and 1,312. These are quoted on p. 80.

ABELLA, Am. 7.740, ... quae ab nucibus Abellanis Abella nomen accepit. alii quod inbelle vulgus et oliosum ibi fuerit, ideo Abellam appellatam.

ACHATES, Acu. 1.312, diximus quaeri, cur Achales Aeneae set comes. Varia quiden dicuntur, metus tamen hoc fingetur, ut traction nomen vit a Gracca elymologia. L'xos enim dicitur sollecitudo, quae regum semper est comes.

au. 1,174, adlusit ad nomen, nam achales lapidis aperies est: bene ergo ipsum dicit ignem excussisse, unde etiam Achalem ejus comitem dixit.

ACHERON, ain. 6,107, quasi sine gandio.

ACIDALIA, Am. 1.720, Acidalia Venus dicitur vel quia inicit curas, quas Grasci akibas dicunt, vel certi a fonte Acidalio qui est in Orchomeno...

AFRICA, Men. 6,312, ... apricis, quasi d'est peixys, id est sine frigore; unde non nulli et africam dictam volunt.

am. 5,128, 'apricum' autim quasi «vev peikys, sine-frigore: inde et africa,

Cf. Paul. p. 2, apricum locum a sole apertum a Graeco vocabulo Peiky appellatum, quasi deferkijs, id est sine horrore, videlicet frigoris, unde etiam putatur et africa appellari.

AMAZON, Alen. 1,490, dietae vel quod simul vivant sine viris, quasi a'ud Laox1, vel quod unan mammam exustam habeaut, quasi a'ver pa 600.

alen. 11. 651, nam hot lat amazon, quasi aver pafor, sine mamma.



ARCTURUS, am. 1,744 and S. 1, 67, quasi acktou oved.

CHARON, Ren. 6,299, Katà artigexow, quasi axaiew.

The resemblance between the words xeiger and Xeiger was sufficient for a Greck pun (Ar. Ran. 184, xeig' & Xeiger), but Servius' rule for agreement of quant ity should have prevented him from connecting them etymologically.

CUMAE, Alen. 3,441 and Alen. 6,2, vel «πὸ τῶν κυμάτων, vel a gravidal mulieris augurio, qual Gracce εζκυος dicitar.

CYBELE, Am. 3,111, 'Cybeli' id est montis Phrygiae, a quo et lybele dicta est. alii ___ a

Cybelo sacerdote, __ alii àtò toù KuB10tàv tàv Kefalàv, id est a capitis potatione.

ETRURIA, Am. 10,164, ab Etrusco principe.

Alen. 11,598, Etruria dicta est, quod ejus fines tendebantur uzque ad ripam Tiberis, quasi Étepolopia; nam Étepol est alterum, opos finis vocatur.

HECATE, Qu. 4.511, quidam Hecaten dictam esse tradunt, quod eadem et Diana sit et

Proserpina, ἀπὸ τῶν ἐκατέρων: vel quod apollinis soror sit, qui est ἐκατή Βολος.

HYADES, Cen. 1,744, hyades stellae sunt in fronte tauri, quae quotiens nascuntur pluvias creant: unde et Gracce Sábes dietae sunt à mò Tob Vew, Latine suculae a suco--- alii dieunt hyadas dietas vel ab Y littera vel à mò Tob Sôs; id est suc, in cujus formatae sunt faciem. The same three explanations are given on 5.1,138. Daniels Servius adds, aen.1,744, quidam hyadas ab Hyante fratre te.

Cf. Cic. N.D. II, 43, 8 111; Jullius Jiro ap. Gell. XIII, 9.4; Plin. N.H. XVIII, 26, 8247.

IRIS, Acm. 5,606 and 9,2. Iris dicta quasi Ecis.

JANUS, <u>Aeu. 7,610</u>, quidam Janum Eanum dicunt ab eundo.

Cf. Cic. N.D. I. 27, 67, Janum ... , quod ab lundo nomen est ductum.

JOVEM, aen. 1,47, Jovem autem a juvando dixerunt. Sec JUPPITER.

JUNO, aen. 1,4, cum a juvando dicta sit Juno te.

Cf. Varro. L.L. v. 67, dieta quod una cum Jove juvat, Juno.

Cic. N.D. I, 26,66, Sed I unonem a juvando credo nominatam.

JUPPITER, aen. 4,638, 'Imppiler' juvans pater.

Cf. Cic. N.D. II, 25, 64, sed ipse Iuppiter ed est juvans pater, quem conversis casibus appellanus a juvando Iovem.

Gell. V. 12.4: Joven Latini veteres a 'juvando' appellavere, emidemque alio vocabulo survelo 'patrem' decernat. Nam quod est clisis aut inmutativ quibus dan littoris 'Jupitir', ia plenum atque integrum est 'Jovispater'.

KPONOS, am. 3,104, quasi X govos.

Cf. Cic. N.D. II, 25,64; Kęóvos enim dicitur, qui est idem xeóvos, i. Espatium temporis.

LENAEUS, Aeu. 4. 207 and 9.2,4: vão Toû Aproû. In each passage Servius rejectis Don-alis' explanation, mentioning him by name in the second: nam quort Donalus

dicit ab eo, quod mentem deleniat, non procedit; nec enim potest braccum nomen

Latinam eliquologiam recipere.



LIBER, Au. 4,638, a libertate. S. 1.166, ab 20, quoch liberet, dictus.

5.1.7; quamous Sabrus leverem Pandam appellent, Leberune Lothasum, declare autem, quia gracce 2015 y decembra res devina

LIBYA, Alen. 1,22, dicta autem Libya vel quod inde libs flat, hor est africus, vel, ut Varro ait, quasi AITIVIA, id est egens pluviae.

LUPERCAL, Alea. 8,343, sub monte Palatino est quaedam spelunca, in qua de capro lucbatur, id est sacrificabatur: unde et lupercal non nulli dictum putant. alii quod illic lupa Remum et Romulum nutrierit: alii, quod et Vergilius, --- ergo ideo et Evander deo gentis suae sacravit locum et nominavit lupercal, quod praesidio ipsius numinis lupi a pecudibus arcorentur.

MAENALA, G. 1,17, mous arcadiae, dictus ἀπὸ τῶν μήλων, id est ab ovibus, quibus plenus est.

* MERCURIUS, aca. 4,638, quod mercibus pracest.

Quod inter caelum et inferos semper intercurrat. hic etiam mercimonii deus est.

Cf. Arnob. II. 32, Mercurius chiam quasi quidam Medicurius dictus est.

NILUS, au 9.30; S. 4,291; dictus quasi véar ilv, hoe est novum limum trahens.

PAN, Buc. 2.31, deus pusitions, in natural similitudinem formaties, unde et Pan dictus est, id est omne re.

Cf. Homer, Hymn. XVIII, 47, TTava de pir Kalécokov, oti que a Tarir eteque.

For a curious explanation of this word see wilmanns, De Terent. can hibris, p. 175 Mium et commircium per I antiquis relinquanus, apud quos acque et Mircurius per I dicebatir, quod mirandarum esset perum inventor, ut Vario dicit.



POENINAE, Am. 10,13, loca quae rupit (Hannibal sc.) Poenenae Alpes vocantur, quamvis

PRAENESTE, Que. 7.678, locus dietus dro Tor Teiror, id est ab elicibus.

aen. 7.682, Cato dicit quia is locus montibus praestet.

PROMETHEUS, Buc. 6.42, año tijs προμηθείας.

SABAEI, G. 1,57, año tou vé Beoda, quod apud con lus nascitur, que deos placamus.

SUCULAE, aen. 1,744, Gracce vades declae sunt 200 tov ver, Latine suculae a suco...

Daniel's Servius a. 1.744, and 4. 1.138, gives the other explanation a suibus?

Cf. Gell. XIII,9.15, quod ab illis 'vábes', a nobis primo 'syades', deinde sucular appellatai.
TUSCI, Am. 2.781; 8,479; 10,164; a frequentia sacrificii dicti, hoc est ἀπο τοῦ θύειν.

Cf. Paul, p. 537. Jusci a Jusco pege, filio Herculis, sunt dicti, vel a sacrificando Studiose, ex Graeco velut Ovokóos.

TARTARUS, am. 6,577, amò tos tagaxos, aut, quod est est melius, and too tagtagilew, id est a biemore frigoris.

VESTA, Alen. 1,292, à mò ris écotias..., vel quoet varies vestita sit pe bus.

am. 2.296, .. grad vi sua stet.

Cf. Ovid. Fast. V1,299; stat vi terra sua: vi stando Vesta vocatur.

Zevs, am. 1.388, Suppiter, que constant omnia, Zevs vocatir 2nd tijs hwijs, id est vita.

Cf. Plat. Catyl. 396. B. Zýva ... δι' όν βήν αἐι πῶσι τοις ζωσιν ὑπάρχει.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

I was born at Upbridge, Ont. on the 18th of February 1864. After spending eight or nine years in the Public School I entered the High School of my native lown, where for four years I studied chiefly under the Head Master, Mª J. J. Magle, M.A. In July 1882 I matriculated at the University of Toronto. Taking the Honor department of Classics I attended the lectures of Professors Hullon and Dale in University College. In June 1586 I was admitted to the Digree of Bachelor of Arts, and was awarded the Mc Caul Gold Medal in Classics. In June 1890 I received the Osgree of Master of arts at the same in-- stitution. From 1886 till 1889 I remained in Toronto as Fellow and Jutor of University College. Since October 1889 I have been studying Latin Greek and Sans Krit in the Johns Hop Kins University under Professors Gildersleeve, Warren and Bloomfield. Last year I was awarded the thiversity Scholarship intakin, this year I have held the Latin Fellowship.

In closing this stetch I desire to express my lively sense of the courtery and Kinduess, with which all my teachers - in the bridge, in Toronto, in Baltimore-have helped me in my work. To Dr. Minton Warren, at whose suggestion I underlook this paper, my thanks are specially due for the use of his private library.

W. P. Mustard.

Baltimore, Md. apr. 15th 1891.

















